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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON U.S. STAND ON GENEVA TALKS

PM180931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Urgent Task of Today"]

[Text] Through the fault of imperialist forces, an acute and, at times, dangerous situation has arisen in the world. The CPSU, the Soviet state, and all our people are filled with determination to lift the military threat from mankind.

"In present conditions," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, "preventing a new world war and cooling down the imperialist arms race means preserving life on our earth. Mankind's history has entrusted this difficult and extremely important mission to socialism."

The peaceable policy of the Soviet Union is geared to accomplish the urgent task of our time -- preventing the militarization of outer space, ending the arms race, the limiting, reducing, and then totally excluding nuclear weapons from weapons arsenals. This task is of a historical scope. At the initiative of the Soviet Union a definite positive step has been taken toward this end. Last week in Geneva an important agreement was reached on the subject and aims of Soviet-U.S. talks on the issues of space and nuclear weapons, which will be discussed and resolved in connection with one another.

It is significant that the United States has been unsuccessful in its attempts to avoid the outer space problem, to prevent discussions on not militarizing outer space, to limit discussions only to those weapons on which there have already been discussions, that is on strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is a positive fact that the U.S. side has agreed with the view that the space and nuclear weapons issues are inseparable and should be discussed and resolved together. That is what the Soviet Union insisted on and that is the principled new aspect of the upcoming talks.

It is also important that the goal of the talks, as both sides agreed, will be to develop effective agreements aimed at preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth; on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability. In the final analysis, as was noted in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, the upcoming talks, just as general efforts to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere.

The idea of an integrated approach to the problems of not using outer space for military purposes and nuclear disarmament comes from our country. This new approach is dictated today by life itself and by the current situation. Everything today is closely related, pulled into one tight knot. Now it is quite clear that it is impossible to negotiate and talk about strategic weapons without resolving the question of medium-range nuclear weapons as well.

As far as we are concerned, the weapons deployed in Western Europe, targeted on the Soviet Union and capable of reaching its territory, are strategic weapons by their nature and strength. Any success in limiting and reducing these two types of weapons is inconceivable while there is an arms race in outer space, an arms race that Washington is planning under the guise of wide-scale missile defense. If these plans are carried out, whatever success accomplished on earth would be negated and overturned. As a result, the balance for world peace would be negative.

Concerned peoples increasingly see that the U.S. plan for an antimissile shield in outer space is called defensive only to provide a propaganda camouflage.

Actually there is nothing defensive about it. The hope is that under its cover, it will be possible to deal a first nuclear strike with impunity. The aggressive nature of American militaristic plans in space is obvious.

In these circumstances it is all the more important in the upcoming talks to strictly observe all parts of the agreement reached in Geneva involving all three interrelated problems. An agreement on preventing the militarization of space would be of huge importance. It would open up more favorable prospects in matters involving strategic arms as well. The Soviet Union would be prepared to slash them, naturally on the basis of the fundamental principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet stand is clear and understandable to the peoples because it accords with their innermost aspirations and vital interests. It is meeting with a profound response and wide approval on the planet. This stand is supported by the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which pursue a united and highly principled policy promoting peace. The strength of the Soviet position also lies in the support that was given the Soviet proposal for preventing the militarization of space by virtually all countries at the latest session of the UN General Assembly.

The U.S. Administration is having to reckon with this willy-nilly, as it has to reckon with the growing pressure of the antiwar movement.

Only the first step was made in Geneva. A lot of hard and intensive work lies ahead. The militaristic hawks have not laid down their weapons at all, nor is the present U.S. Administration willing to abandon its futile drive for world domination so that Washington can dictate to other countries, including the Soviet Union. But groups that hope to achieve it with the help of a so-called space shield or other militaristic ideas dangerous to peace are making a big mistake and are far from realism.

The Soviet Union calls for the coming Soviet-U.S. talks to be of a businesslike and serious nature and to contribute to peace, to a mutually acceptable solution, and to the preparation of agreements to further the goals outlined in Geneva. An agreement is quite possible. What is only needed is the will and the wish. The Soviet Union has them. This country is ready to go its part of the road. The ball is in the U.S. court.

The world public will watch keenly to see how people across the ocean keep their word. The peoples demand that their future be delivered from the threat of war, that a peaceful sky be ensured above the planet.

PROSPECTS FOR UPCOMING ARMS NEGOTIATIONS VIEWED

Bogdanov Views Talks

PM171150 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Radomir Bogdanov "International Review": "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] The 7-8 January meeting in Geneva between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has been greeted with tremendous interest throughout the world and is regarded as an event of paramount importance. It became possible thanks to the fact that last fall the Soviet Union put forward an initiative that made it possible to reach agreement with the United States on starting new Soviet-U.S. talks on the whole complex of questions of nuclear and space arms.

Thus it has been demonstrated once again that the socialist community makes the decisive contribution to preventing nuclear war. The Soviet people, like all the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, are vitally interested in lasting peace.

Under the present conditions, to prevent another world war and to reduce the intensity of the imperialist arms race is to preserve life on our earth. History has entrusted socialism with this difficult and exceptionally important mission.

The Geneva talks began in a very complex situation. However, our country's determination to defend the cause of peace led to the resumption of Soviet-U.S. dialogue. Moreover, the course of a headlong arms race did not bring the U.S. side the expected advantages. U.S. security has by no means become stronger. On the contrary, the military equilibrium has been raised to a higher level. Many people in the United States, including representatives of the administration, now admit that the strategy aimed at strengthening the offensive potential has simply not worked.

As A.A. Gromyko noted in his conversation with political observers on 13 January, "these are not a continuation of the former talks but are completely new talks. The Americans and the secretary of state himself also agreed that these are new talks and not a continuation of the old ones." The novelty lies primarily in the fact that questions of space and nuclear arms will be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole [vo vzaimosvyazi]. The main task facing the participants of the Geneva meeting was to ensure that the arms race does not begin in space and is ended on earth. That is now the main condition for the removal of the threat of war. The view that it is impossible to examine either the question of strategic arms or the question of medium-range nuclear weapons without examining the question of space ultimately prevailed at the meeting.

During his meeting with political observers, A.A. Gromyko cogently demonstrated the essence of the problem. If you theoretically imagine a situation in which success had been achieved in questions of strategic arms and in questions of medium-range nuclear weapons but an arms race was taking place in outer space, this would not only nullify but would eclipse [perekryt] what had been achieved on earth. As a result the balance would be negative for peace and the situation would be complex and even more dangerous. In this connection A.A. Gromyko emphasized: "It is impossible to examine questions of strategic nuclear arms and questions of medium-range nuclear weapons productively without examining questions of space and outer space."

The Soviet side clearly formulated its approach toward resolving this problem: A categorial ban must be imposed on weapons intended for use against targets in space from space against the earth -- in other words, against targets on land, at sea, and in the atmosphere. The U.S. desire to exclude space and to deal only with those types of armaments on which talks have already been held fits in neatly with the U.S. Administration's line, which is aimed at securing a dominant position in the world, which would enable the United States to dictate terms and to place the Soviet Union in a subordinate position. Important positions in the United States are still occupied by forces that want a dangerous world, a world in which it is possible to issue nuclear threats and to pressure the USSR. But such a situation is excluded.

All problems in preventing the arms race, even the most difficult ones, can be solved. All that is necessary for this is to adhere to the principle of equality and identical security. This is a healthy and convincing basis for the quest for accords and positive solutions of questions of strategic nuclear arms, space questions, and questions of medium-range nuclear weapons.

It should particularly be noted that if space problems were examined in the right direction and if accords emerged in this sphere, it would also be possible to make headway on questions of strategic arms.

Not only is the Soviet Union prepared to examine the problem of strategic arms but it would also be prepared to reduce them sharply. The Soviet Union attaches exceptionally great importance to ensuring that the upcoming talks, like efforts in arms limitation and reduction in general, ultimately lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. Both powers stated that one of the main aims of the talks is the total exclusion of nuclear weapons from armaments arsenals. That is a very important accord included in the joint statement. Nothing had been said previously about this in Soviet-U.S. joint statements. This is a great and noble goal. The USSR set it immediately after the appearance of nuclear weapons. In 1946 our country submitted an appropriate proposal to the United Nations, but the proposal did not meet with support then, chiefly from the United States.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of the upcoming talks. Mutually acceptable accords could help improve Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole and also generally improve the international situation. As for the Soviet side, it wants the talks to be business-like, the approach to be serious, and the goals outlined in Geneva to be really adhered to. Finally, as A.A. Gromyko said in his conversation with political observers, it wants the sides not to dissemble, not to attempt to trick each other in the quest for advantages in violation of the principles of equality and identical security.

We have every reason to express such wishes. We know the style of the U.S. Administration and we know the situation in the United States. Therefore we are posing the question: What guarantee is there that the talks will not be used by Washington as a screen for attempts to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and will not be led into an impasse once again? We know that in the past, agreements that have been concluded have been overturned or declared invalid. Time will tell how much the situation has changed in this regard. A few days ago U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger made a statement that effectively confirms the justice of A.A. Gromyko's remarks that there are forces in the United States that would like to transfer the arms race into space.

A difficult but extremely necessary quest for mutually acceptable solutions lies ahead. As A.A. Gromyko declared, "we are convinced that the forces favoring peace are more powerful than the forces advocating war and the arms race." For the first time in history the struggle against the danger of war is the goal not only of social forces, not only of the Soviet state, but of a whole group of states. Socialism sees this as its prime duty. Huge masses of people are increasingly struck by the thought that the world is experiencing an exceptional moment. A great danger and a great threat hang over all mankind. Everything must be done to eliminate them.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM171137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Life"]

[Text] The world's peoples have entered 1985 in a complex atmosphere. A complex and at times dangerous atmosphere: With neither the desire nor the ability to "forgive" history for the emergence and consolidation of socialism in the world and the downfall of the colonial system, imperialist reaction is gambling increasingly frequently and hotly on "overcoming" the laws of society's development by force of arms.

But however dangerous the plans being nurtured by the West's militarist circles may be, the historical initiative is not on their side. The will of all the world's peoples for peace is countering the self-interested policy of modern militarism -- a policy distorted by perverse notions of reality.

The increasing realization of danger is mobilizing more and more reserves of common sense for the struggle for peace. And even in the present tense situation, historical optimism is winning out over fear of the future and of powerless submission to the threat of war. The peoples draw their confidence in the ultimate triumph of peace from the Soviet Union's clear, firm, and consistent policy. It was not necessary to have perfect hearing to hear the sigh of relief that circled the globe as soon as the teletype machines carried the news from Geneva: Agreement has been reached between the USSR and the United States on holding talks with a view to working out effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

The importance of this event is obvious. Ever since Washington wrecked the Geneva talks with the USSR on nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium-range -- in 1983 and started active preparations for implementing the "star wars" program, the situation in the world has sharply deteriorated. But, even at a time when the United States was whipping up East-West confrontation, the USSR continued with its line of preventing the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

Last March Moscow named a whole range of problems, agreement on which or even on some of which would mark a real, positive shift both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole. In June 1984 the Soviet Union put forward a proposal for coming to an agreement with the United States on preventing the militarization of space, with the establishment on the day the talks started of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons.

These peace initiatives by our country were a weighty new contribution to the overall efforts by the USSR and the entire socialist community to avert nuclear danger. All the more so since at the time they were submitted for examination by Washington, Soviet proposals were already on the table for a Soviet-U.S. freeze primarily of nuclear weapons and the finalizing of an agreement on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. We repeatedly called on Washington to follow our example and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first.

All these incessant efforts by the Soviet Union were dictated not by notions of expediency, nor by attempts to "outdo" the United States at the diplomatic debating table, nor by our country's weakness. Moscow's initiatives represent the natural disire organically inherent in the socialist formation to secure peaceful working conditions corresponding simultaneously to the interests of all mankind. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stresses: "The Soviet people, like all the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries, are vitally interested in a lasting peace. Preventing a new world war and defusing the imperialist arms race means, under present circumstances, maintaining life on earth. The history of mankind has assigned this difficult and exceptionally important mission to socialism."

Consistently carrying out this historic mission, the USSR came out in November 1984 with a crucial new initiative addressed to the White House: to begin talks on the entire range of interrelated questions on the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means. This proposal, as is well known, was accepted and the agreement on talks reached.

Unfortunately, there are no grounds for supposing that the coming talks will be easy. In the West -- and particularly in the United States itself -- the notorious "disaster lobby" carries considerable weight and is prepared to use its influence to torpedo future talks, just as they have already sunk a number of other important talks and even signed agreements.

But -- and this must be stressed quite forthrightly -- the possibility of reaching mutually acceptable accords does exist, and that possibility must be exploited. It must be before the arms race leads to irreversible consequences.

The question of the nonmilitarization of space is of particular importance. If the United States were to violate the part of the accord reached in Geneva pertaining to the need to prevent an arms race in space, the talks would be wrecked.

The fundamental principle is that the talks be comprehensive in nature: Without a simultaneous, interrelated accord covering all three aspects -- the nonmilitarization of space, strategic nuclear arms, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- there can be no progress in implementing the accord reached in Geneva 7-8 January.

How sincere and serious Washington was when it consented to the new talks will be revealed by the talks themselves. As for our country, it is going into them fully aware of its responsibility for the future of peace and with a firm readiness to do for its part everything possible to save the world from the danger of a thermonuclear conflagration. Relying on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and identical security, we are prepared today to follow the course outlined 65 years ago by V.I. Lenin: "...Henceforth all our policies and propaganda are aimed not at involving the peoples in war but at putting an end to war."

SPACE, NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS 'INTERCONNECTED'

LD161632 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] At a recent meeting in Geneva, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, agreed that the coming Soviet-American talks will deal with problems of nonmilitarization of outer space and nuclear arms reduction in one complex in their interconnection. What is the need for interconnection, listeners may wonder; an answer from a Radio Moscow commentator, Yuriy Solton.

To begin with, it should be emphasized that these will be absolutely new talks, not a continuation of the ones held earlier between the Soviet Union and the United States separately on strategic armaments and on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The appearance of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on European soil wrecked those talks, changing the strategic situation as a whole.

In their-range, the new American missiles that are being sited in Western Europe belong to intermediate range weapons, but they are strategic weapons as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, because they can hit targets deep within Soviet territory. Therefore they are a solid addition to the American strategic arsenal. But the Soviet SS-20 missiles, to which Washington is opposed, are situated in the European part of the USSR, and cannot reach U.S. territory. In these conditions it has become impossible to solve the issue of a reduction in strategic arsenals without solving the issue of a reduction in strategic arsenals without solving the issue of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and vice versa.

Now let's consider for a moment: is it possible to seek accords on reducing nuclear armaments without paying attention to the fact that the door for deployment of arms to outer space remains open? Such a question would not arise if the United States had no plans to prepare for star wars, but the United States does have such plans. Although they are given the shape of the so-called strategic antimissile defense, these plans are offensive, and the intention is to get away with it after delivering the first strike.

Consequently the other side must offset these plans with something of its own.

But military rivalry in space would cancel out and close off everything that has been done on earth. The arms race would proceed along new directions, worsening the danger of the very existence of the human race. And so it's not a whim but life itself that makes it necessary to discuss issues of nonmilitarization of space and of reducing nuclear armaments in one complex. It is of key importance to work out measures to prevent militarization of space. At first the American side stubbornly refused to agree to it. Ultimately an understanding was reached that the three problems should be discussed in interconnection. Only this approach can ensure an advance at the coming talks.

Some listeners wonder whether this may complicate the course of the negotiations. Naturally, the talks won't be easy, but if there is no understanding today, the situation will become even more complicated later. We are standing on the threshold of a new stage in the scientific and technological revolution. If it also affects the manufacture of arms, who knows whether the arms race won't get out of human control in general?

It is possible to reach agreement now. The Soviet Union won't be found slow to act. It's only necessary that the United States should have an honest approach; it should not try to upset the fundamental principle of equality and equal security, but should strictly observe the understanding reached in Geneva about the subject and goals of the future talks in all its aspects.

WORLD, U.S. REACTION TO GENEVA TALKS EXAMINED

LD172138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpts] The international press and political and public circles are continuing to focus on the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. We are continuing to receive reaction from various countries that express approval of the accords reached at Geneva.

A large number of reactions are reaching us from the United States. It must be noted that they are of a fairly contradictory nature. There, too, there are quite a few figures who approve the results achieved and show understanding for the fact that the Soviet Union advocates the discussion of questions on strategic nuclear armaments and intermediate range nuclear weapons in conjunction with questions of space weapons, thereby attaching paramount importance to averting the space race in space. Such a linkage of key problems, as was pointed out, for instance by Paul Warnke, the former head of the American delegation at the arms control talks, is one of the best aspects of the accord reached.

At the same time some statements emanating from Washington administration representatives put one on one's guard. Thus Pentagon Chief Weinberger has pointed out that the views of the United States and the Soviet Union on the so-called American initiative in the strategic defense sphere, or in other words, the star wars program, do not coincide. Weinberger stressed that the United States intends to continue research work in this sphere. It justifies this by alleging that it is impossible to monitor or ban this work although Comrade Gromyko, in a conversation with political observers, rightly said that this position of the U.S. Administration is very vulnerable. One is prompted to ask, why carry out such research while an understanding exists that one should head toward the full and definitive destruction of nuclear weapons?

Appeals to build up the arms race and transfer it to space are contained also in the special report presented to Ronald Reagan. It is entitled "Presidential Initiatives for the Second Term in Office," published by the Hudson Institute jointly with such think tanks of big business which are close to the Administration as the Hoover Institute for Problems of War, Revolution and Peace, the Heritage Fund and others. This report extols the star wars program. Such moves run counter to the accord reached in Geneva on the need to prevent the militarization of space, and, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko pointed out, if the United States were to embark upon this, the talks would be wrecked.

One would like to hope that Washington will comply with the realistic and constructive spirit manifested in Geneva by both sides.

AMERICANS CONFUSED BY U.S. ARMS POLICIES

LD172123 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Druzhinin video report from United States]

[Text] Prominent political and public figures in various countries, and the world press, are giving a high assessment to the USSR's constructive position at the Geneva meeting. The USSR and the United States are clarifying their positions. The question of "star wars" has become a key one. Every morning, when Americans open their newspapers, they find commentaries with headlines such as these. [video shows front page of THE WASHINGTON POST with headlines "Gromyko, Shultz, Spell Out Positions", "Soviet Puts Geneva in Positive Light"]

The problem of strategic and medium-range weapons can now only be resolved parallel with the problem of space weapons, comprehensively and interconnectedly. There is probably not a single serious commentator in America who has not drawn attention to this very important idea. But if the Soviet position has been defined clearly and unambiguously, the utterances of high-ranking spokesmen for the Washington administration give rise to puzzlement and confusion among many Americans.

While the department headed by Secretary of State Shultz, does not deny the need to link the problems discussed at the Geneva meeting, different words are being uttered in the Pentagon: No accord was achieved in Geneva, asserts Weinberger, the Pentagon chief. He would clearly like to make out that his plans for the militarization of space on which the U.S. military have been working hard, remained unaffected. The United States should not renounce these plans, Weinberger adds.

Here attention is being drawn to the fact that, at the same time as the Geneva meeting, the White House gave wide circulation to this brochure, dated January 1985. It is entitled "The President's Strategic Defense Initiative." In the language of the U.S. press, this initiative is called preparation for "star wars." With what aim was this done? Was it not in order to reaffirm yet again that Washington does not yet intend to abandon the path of militarization of space? It is difficult to reach any other conclusion, and although the foreword, signed by the President himself, speaks only of space weapons research, the Pentagon has already announced that models of such weapons will be launched in the United States in March -- not research models, but real models of antisatellite missiles.

So does the United States intend to follow the path mapped out at Geneva? Americans are waiting for an unambiguous answer to this question from the Washington administration, an answer moreover, not only in words, but in deeds too.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM PLANS CRITICIZED

LD161654 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Jan 85

["Not a 'Seminar' but Serious, Businesslike Negotiations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- by TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

Addressing members of the board of the Hoover Institution in Washington January 15, George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, again advertised the "star wars" program and said that the United States had no intention of terminating research work in the field of "defensive" space weapons. So here, in his words, is something that will be discussed with the Soviet side a lot, but the United States intends to put President Reagan's concept forward, to advocate it and try to put it across to the Soviet Union.

This, let us put it straight, is, to say the least, a rather frivolous interpretation of the tasks of the forthcoming negotiations on space and nuclear arms formulated in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva. It clearly says that the objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. This means that the case in point is not the explanation by one of the sides of the meaning and content of the "star wars" concept, but a business-like search for ways of preventing an arms race from unfolding in a new medium -- outer space. Efforts only to "put it across" and "explain it" would turn the negotiations into a seminar of sorts. The Soviet Union is against such exercises.

"This would be a useless futile undertaking", Andrey Gromyko said in a conversation with political news analysts in Moscow January 13.

As to the understanding of the "star wars" concept, here, neither the Soviet Union nor the world public needs Washington's help. Pseudophilosophical, pseudoscientific ideas about the alleged "defensive" character of the U.S. plan for the development of a large-scale anti-ballistic missiles defense system with space-based elements, put forward in the United States now, are aimed at concealing its real substance. Many experts and politicians in the United States and other countries admit that under the protection of a "space shield" Pentagon strategists hope to acquire a capability to deal nuclear strikes at the other side and escape retaliation.

For example, addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Carol Rosin, president of the Institute for Security in Outer Space, said that the Soviet Union regarded with good reason the effort to develop such a system as a plan for giving Washington a capability to upset the global strategic equilibrium and delivering the first nuclear strike.

Although plans for achieving military superiority and getting away with impunity in case of aggression are groundless, preparations for "star wars" in and of themselves are extremely dangerous for world peace. That is why the Soviet Union consistently stands for putting up a reliable barrier on the road of militarization of outer space and expresses readiness to take most radical decisions at the forthcoming negotiations. What the U.S.S.R. means, Andrey Gromyko emphasised, is that weapons intended for use against objects in space should be categorically banned, just as weapons designed for use from outer space against objects on the ground, on the seas, in the atmosphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES U.S., NATO MANEUVERS

PM1C1508 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonels V. Kulikov and V. Stroginov: "Unprecedented Scope; What Is Shown by the Results of U.S. and NATO Armed Forces' Exercises and Maneuvers in 1984"]

[Excerpts] We live in a complex and alarming world. Imperialism not only proclaims bellicose and misanthropic doctrines but is also implementing an extensive program of preparations for a new world war.

The military maneuvers by the troops and naval forces of the United States and the other NATO countries, maneuvers that are ever increasing in terms of scale and of the forces and means involved, are among some of the many practical steps in this direction. In recent years these maneuvers have gained unprecedented scope, and they are now difficult to distinguish from real preparations for war.

While hiding behind words about the defensive nature of these measures, the military-political leadership of the United States and the NATO bloc is actually giving them an aggressive and anti-Soviet thrust.

?...We must seize the initiative and crush the enemy's combat capability throughout its entire depth by means of an offensive against his battle formations, effective combat might, and a resolute troop advance... Major battles must henceforth last hours rather than days or weeks." That is the demand of the new U.S. Field Manual 100-5 regulations. The NATO bloc's military exercises take place against that background.

There is no sense in listing all NATO's exercises and maneuvers. It is enough to point out that in Europe alone there were around 1,000 maneuvers in 1984 within the framework of national armed forces and in accordance with NATO staff plans. They were all marked by a pronounced political thrust, that is, they were overt militarist demonstrations often staged in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

As history attests, military exercises and maneuvers by the imperialist powers' armed forces not only may but sometimes already have developed into direct intervention. Examples of that are the U.S. aggression against Grenada, the U.S.-Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the invasion of Angola by South African troops. Armed aggression is being prepared against Nicaragua during the Pentagon-organized exercises in the Central America region.

All these facts inexorably suggest a conclusion that confirms the principled Marxist-Leninist assessment: Imperialism is a constant source of wars and military danger; it is from imperialism that the threat to peace arises. The entire responsibility for the growth of the war danger is borne by reactionary U.S. and NATO circles.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' GROUP ON U.S. UNESCO PULLOUT

LD171152 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Paris January 17 TASS -- The U.S. withdrawal from the UNESCO indicates that the U.S. Administration, without reckoning with the objective processes taking place in the world and with the real state of affairs in the UNESCO, and having disregarded the aspirations of a majority of UNESCO members and the USA's own commitments, has overtly challenged the international community, says a statement by the chairman of the socialist countries' group in the international organization.

The statement, circulated here, points out that since the end of 1983 the United States, intending to undermine UNESCO's main principles under various pretexts, has given a boost to the policy of direct pressure on UNESCO. However, the U.S. Administration, having failed to achieve goals, had decided to withdraw from the UNESCO. This is an action which has far-reaching political aims and is the consequence of the U.S. foreign-policy course which is on the whole aimed at undermining versatile forms of international cooperation.

The socialist countries are stating, the document stresses, that time has come to defend UNESCO's interests once and for all against those who seek to undermine its basic principles. Those who decided to withdraw from UNESCO should know that this step will not bring to them anything but serious political costs and that they will not be able to interfere with the normal activities of this international organization, the statement points out.

The socialist countries which come out in favor of genuine universality of UNESCO are confident that it will continue to act energetically in full accordance with the spirit and letter of its charter in the name of peace and progress. On the eve of UNESCO's 40th jubilee, the document says, the socialist countries point out the importance of the organization and are fully resolved not only to defend it from threats and blackmail but also to promote its further development in the name of peace and mankind's progress.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH GARY HART IN MOSCOW 17 JAN

LD171909 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS - Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today prominent U.S. political figure Senator Gary Hart, in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

During the conversation, the sides touched upon the issues of the present state and prospects of Soviet-American relations, the state of affairs in the sphere of arms control, and also some international problems.

The Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko stressed, proceeds from the premise that there is no, nor can be, any sensible basis for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, other than building them on the footing of equality, with due consideration for the legitimate interests of each other and without damaging the interests of third countries. This was repeatedly stated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. Given a similar approach on the part of the American side, it is possible to count on improving relations between the two countries, which would favorably affect the overall situation in the world.

Under the present-day conditions, finding practical ways for curbing the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to outer space is the most urgent task. Pointing in this connection to the importance of the recent agreement, reached in Geneva, on the subject and objectives of Soviet-American talks on the inter-related issues of space and nuclear armaments, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union will work constructively for reaching accords to be based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The senator's attention was drawn to major Soviet initiatives in the field of arms control, whose implementation would help lower the war menace and consolidate universal peace, including those concerned with the adoption by all nuclear powers of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a freeze of nuclear armaments and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Practical advancement along this path would bring closer the attainment of the goal of removing nuclear weapons from arsenals.

Gary Hart, in turn, came out in favour of reducing tension in relations between USSR and the United States, attaining concrete results at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks and improving relations between the two countries.

VOSS RECEIVES DELEGATION OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD171521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 January (TASS) -- A meeting was held on Wednesday between August Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and a group of U.S. House of Representatives members led by Tom Lantos, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The guests were briefed on the foreign policy activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet state's position on a number of key international problems.

During a discussion of Soviet-U.S. relations both sides expressed the wish that they should be improved. The importance of meetings between the two countries' parliamentarians for deepening the mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the United States was emphasized. USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Georgiy Zhukov, Yuriy Izfael and Boris Pastukhov took part in the conversation.

'PROVOCATIVE CHARACTER' OF ALASKA EXERCISES NOTED

LD171806 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 17 TASS -- In late January the Pentagon is going to stage military exercises in Alaska to train troops in combat operations in Arctic conditions. The U.S. Command will ship from the continental USA to that area units of its "Rapid Deployment Force" and Marines.

The provocative character of these exercises is demonstrated by the fact that they will simulate the repulsing of the seizure by the Soviet Armed Forces of military targets in Alaska. The Pentagon plans to conduct those exercises jointly with Canadian troops.

MOSCOW VIEWS CRUISE MISSILE TESTS IN CANADA

LD170038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Jan 85

[From the "international Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev -- commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver

[Excerpts] As has been officially confirmed by the Pentagon, testing of U.S. cruise missiles, carriers of nuclear weapons, has been carried out in Canada. Here is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to comment on this report:

I will note first of all that this is not the first such test and to judge from everything it will not be the last. It has been announced that by the end of March U.S. Tomahawks will be tested two more times over Canadian territory. What is it about Canada that attracts U.S. missile specialists? They make no secret of it in the Pentagon; the fact of the matter is that the relief and weather conditions in the north of that country are approximately the same as in the north of the Soviet Union. In brief, in the given case, the positioning and use of U.S. missiles against the USSR are being worked out. The aggressiveness of such plans is fully evident. However, one cannot but see another thing, too. U.S. missiles are dangerous, even in peacetime, first and foremost for those countries on whose territories they are being deployed or being tested. This was once again demonstrated, and this time particularly clearly, by the recent explosion of a Pershing missile's motor at one of the U.S. military bases in the FRG. The question about this catastrophe was specially discussed today in the Bonn parliament. It is true that government representatives were unable to give any kind of detailed explanations, since they themselves are simply not admitted at U.S. military bases. However, deputies from the Social Democratic Party, from the Greens party, stressed that the installation of U.S. missiles on FRG territory presents an enormous threat to its population.

In this connection, one cannot forget that active demonstrations by the public against U.S. missiles have led to the refusal, at least for the moment, to install them in Belgium. As we have already reported, during the visit to Washington Belgian Prime Minister Martens just made, intensive pressure was put on him in order to get consent for the deployment of U.S. Tomahawks in the country. However, after his return from the United States Martens stated that the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Belgian territory planned for March will not take place.

Not that this is surprising if one takes into account that even party and government coalitions in Belgium are speaking out against Tomahawks, particularly on the eve of the forthcoming parliamentary elections which take place this year. Thus we have reports from three different countries -- Canada, the FRG, and Belgium. But everywhere in principle it is the same thing: People do not want to see U.S. missiles next to their homes.

FBI VIEW OF 'STEALTH' SECRETS CASE SCORNED

PM171643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Krotov: "Anatomy of a Routine Provocation"]

[Text] U.S. authorities have long operated on the principle that the end justifies any means. What recently happened in San Francisco is a graphic example of how anti-Soviet falsifications intended to complicate Soviet-U.S. relations are prepared still further. Judge for yourselves.

A stranger phoned the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco and told the duty officer that he had "particularly secret materials" at his disposal. He said that he was prepared to hand over these materials to Soviet representatives for an appropriate fee and immediately gave the name of a meeting place.

On receiving the relevant rebuff, the secret "volunteer" for some reason continued importunately to offer his "services." The following day a messenger arrived at the USSR Consulate General carrying a package. He delivered a letter from a certain "Mr Smith" containing the proposition that the secrets of the techniques used in producing the sophisticated "Stealth" bomber -- which is able to penetrate a "potential enemy's" airspace unseen by air defense systems -- could be acquired for a tidy sum. There was more to come. Soon a new message arrived, just for nail this time. The letter's contents were the same, except that for "communicatorial purposes" the sender called himself Peters rather than Smith. The next message was not long in coming. Just a week later a "John Hudson" this time offered the same super-secret "goods." And suddenly, as if by order, the stream of provocative messages unexpectedly dried up. Thus ended act one of the show mounted, according to U.S. press evidence, by the FBI headed by its director W. Webster.

The Smiths, Peters, and Hudsons left the scene and their place was taken by the FBI director himself. At the appointed time in the scenario he came on with the sensational statement that a "case of Soviet espionage" had allegedly been uncovered and an attempt to carry out a "criminal design" thwarted. "National security interests have been completely safeguarded," W. Webster pompously told reporters.

What is this, a specially-devised self-advertisement by the U.S. secret police, or a routine anti-Soviet provocation? Obviously both. A low comedy was being played out, and not for the first time: The FBI, it seems, had arrested their own agent-provocateur in order to maintain the atmosphere of spy-mania that has been whipped up in the country. At any rate, that is the opinion held by many foreign observers. The U.S. press has linked the affair of the mysterious Northrop "engineer" with the FBI's "Contact" program, which has been in continuous operation since the war. This program, as became known from press reports, envisages in particular the organization of political provocations against representatives of the USSR and other countries with a view to constantly whipping up an atmosphere of enmity and hostility in the country

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, expenditure on the "Contact" program makes up an impressive figure in the FBI budget. There is no lack of money for provocations -- that is the guiding principle in Washington today. People are even making fools of themselves for it.

U.S. AUTHORITIES REPRESSING PEACE CAMPAIGNERS

PM171213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "For a Policy of Reason"]

[Text] The U.S. "big press" is assiduously keeping quiet facts which attest to the growth in the country of a movement to change the administration's foreign policy course and to implement a realist and constructive policy. The "conspiracy of silence" is no accident.

Public opinion polls are producing approximately the same result: A majority of Americans are against the militarist course. The country's peace-loving circles welcome the U.S.-USSR agreement on new talks to cover a range of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons. In one of these national polls, conducted by opinion poll specialists Kingston and Yankelovich, 76 percent of those questioned said that Washington bears the main brunt of the repensibility for fueling international tension and the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations.

In their striving for peace, Americans are not restricting themselves to merely expressing their opinion. They are acting energetically.

The eighth national congress -- held at the end of last year -- of the coalition called "Mobilization To Save Mankind," which unites over 170 organizations in the country, drafted a national action program for nuclear disarmament. By decision of the congress, a national campaign was started with a view to halting the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, primarily first-strike weapons.

Tens of thousands of Americans are taking part in large antiwar demonstrations in various regions of the country. "Peace camps" are springing up at the gates of military corporations and centers for developing new types of weapons. Opponents of the arms race are picketing Pentagon military bases. In some places peace-loving Americans are trying to bar the way of "death trains" transporting nuclear warheads.

The authorities' answer is to further crank up repressions against antiwar movement activists. As the press reports, last year over 1,100 demonstrators were arrested and criminal proceedings were instituted against 577 of the most active, who were accused of trespassing and even "terrorism." Dozens of activists were imprisoned. The FBI and other special services are involved in hounding honest Americans. A campaign has been mounted with a view to discrediting the antiwar movement and presenting it as unpatriotic and even a menace to national security.

However, the devotees of peace will not be silenced. The opponents of militarist policy are fully determined to continue their noble struggle. Peace supporters, M. Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, says, "must play their own part in the present talks, exerting press on Congress and going out onto the streets to demand that the administration back its words with action."

PEACE CORPS USED TO INTERFERE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LD171129 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

The leadership of the American "Peace Corps" has announced its decision to increase the number of its "volunteers" in Africa by 600 persons, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES reported. The sending of "ideological agent saboteurs" is painted as a "humane act", as disinterested aid of rich America to its "neighbours". Yet, they in Africa, Asia and Latin America can convince themselves with each passing year that the members of the "Peace Corps" pursue by no means peaceful aims. Over the past twenty years, already nearly 30 states have given up the service of the newly-baked missionaries by expelling them for espionage and interference in home affairs. The popularity of the "enlighteners" particularly declined after President Johnson assigned to them a "pacification mission in Vietnam".

One of the founding fathers of the Peace Corps compared its "volunteers" with silk gloves on the iron hands of the American Marines." [Quotation marks as received]

The branches of the "Peace Corps" were used not only as a screen for CIA agents, but also a convenient umbrella for unlawful business operations. Thus, last November Charles Black, deputy director of the local Peace Corps, and Mac Hase, the son of a former head of "volunteers" in that country, were caught in the act in Malawi in carrying out drug trafficking operations.

The Reagan administration has decided to breathe a new life into the activities of the languishing corps, viewing it as an important tool for interference in the affairs of the developing states, political and ideological expansionism. In the current fiscal year the corps' budget has been increased to reach 115 million dollars, while the number of its members will be increased by 2,500. Main attention in the training of "volunteers" is devoted to anti-communist propaganda and ideological brainwashing of the population in the spirit of "American ideals and values." Foreign branches of the corps, as its director Loret Ruppe told hearings in Congress, are fitted out with sophisticated equipment for collecting information. She did not conceal that the corps was carrying out its operations in close coordination with the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The administration intends to step up its activities above all in the countries which have become subject of Washington's close attention.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON VESSEY'S PRC VISIT

Talks With Zhao

PM161156 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Beijing Talks"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan -- General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is visiting here, was received by Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council premier. As the U.S. general stated, during the meeting "the sides stressed the importance of combining contacts between the two countries in the military sphere with cooperation in the sphere of military hardware."

Gen J. Vessey met with PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, had talks with Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army General Staff, and visited a military academy, where he spoke to teachers and students.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January in its First Edition carries on page 5 a similar report, which at this point adds the following: "During his tour of the country, he is visiting China's ground, naval, and Air Force units."]

Commentary on Visit

OW180639 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Molatov commentary: "What Purpose Does the U.S. Military Strength Serve?"]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: In recent days, newspapers and periodicals in the United States and other NATO countries have given prominent space to reports on the visit to China by a U.S. military delegation headed by General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. U.S. propaganda organs have reported with great relish that for the first time since the founding of the PRC, a U.S. military delegation has a chance to learn first-hand about the Chinese Armed Forces' situation in localities where they are stationed. They have hinted that the visit somehow reminds one of the close relations the United States and the KMT once maintained. As for the issue of continued U.S. support to the remnants of the KMT's anticommunist regime in Taiwan, they treated it with casualness as if it were a matter-of-fact U.S. policy, for which no further examination is required. The newspapers and periodicals have directed their attention to the views as expounded by Gen Vessey, head of the U.S. military delegation, when he addressed Chinese Military Academy cadets on 14 January. In talking about the role of U.S. forces stationed outside the United States, he reiterated that they are for defense purposes and play a guarding role. Now let us hear a commentary by station observer Molatov:

At present in the Pacific -- or, more precisely, in areas bordering the Soviet Union, China, and other Asian nations, which are thousands of kilometers away from the United States -- there are concentrated large numbers of U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons capable of launching a first strike. These troops rank only behind the U.S. forces in Western Europe in military strength and striking power. This reflects the aggressive nature of the U.S. military-political strategy of encircling world socialism from both the East and the West. As for Vessey's claim in Beijing that the U.S. military forces are for purpose of defense and play a so-called guarding role, I think it would be profitable to recall certain incidents that took place in Asia with the participation of the so-called peace-loving U.S. troops.

Indeed, there are many things worth recalling; for instance, the victory of the Chinese revolution, the establishment of the PRC, the bombing of Chinese territories by U.S. aircraft, and the blockading of the Chinese coast by the U.S. 7th Fleet. We can also recall the war of aggression against Korea from 1950-53 and the long war of aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries by the so-called U.S. forces for self-defense. Here I would also like to mention a secret leaked out not long ago that the United States once comtemplated bombing China with nuclear missiles. Other instances, such as dividing Korea, the continued occupation of Taiwan, and the obstruction of its return to the motherland -- all explain the true nature of the U.S. forces stationed in the Pacific area.

Everyone can still recall the facts that the Vietnamese people were forced to take up arms to defend their right of independence and the reunification of North and South Vietnam, and that the people of the DPRK had to rebuild their socialist country on the ruins left behind by the U.S. aggressors. It was only because the Soviet Union and China stood on their side that the people of Democratic Korea won their victory. Then, just what precisely does the role of guarding being played by the U.S. forces stationed in the Far East mean?

Today, U.S. troops continue to occupy South Korea and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea. They are playing the role as protectors of the Taipei regime and are obstructing a peaceful settlement to the Taiwan question. This is the true political nature of Gen Vessey's claim that the U.S. troops stationed in areas close to the socialist countries are peace-loving and are playing the role of a guarding force.

TRUD CITES PRC PAPER ON JOB CREATION PROBLEMS

PM161437 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Chinese Press on Unemployment Problem"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan -- GONGREN RIBAO writes that jobs have been created for more than 40 million people, primarily urban youth, in China since 1979. This, the newspaper notes, is thanks to the China labor services company, which was created with the aim of placing people in jobs and providing vocational training for those "seeking work." The company has thousands of branches throughout the country.

In the article Kang Yonghe, president of the China Labor Science Society, observes that unemployment is a "serious problem," which will remain acute for a long time. The author points out that according to preliminary figures, the ranks of those seeking work will swell by an extra 22 million people per year. In addition, state enterprises presently have 10 million surplus workers and employees. Moreover, the article says, it is expected that around 100 million people could move from the countryside to the cities by 1990. The planned distribution of this enormous workforce is a matter of exceptional difficulty and importance, Kang Yonghe stressed.

GOVERNMENT TO AID 'BACKWARD' RURAL REGIONS

PM171521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Difficulties of Chinese Countryside"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan -- It has been announced here that the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council have adopted a decision on special measures to provide assistance to "economically backward and poor regions in the country."

It points out continuing difficulties in developing the Chinese countryside. It acknowledges that disproportions are occurring during the transfer of agricultural production to market economy conditions and that the process of eliminating the "poverty and backwardness of certain regions" is slowing down. An acute shortage of the material and financial resources necessary to carry out the development programs is named as the main reason for the difficulties. PRC Civil Affairs Minister Cui Naifu recognized that official figures number 14 million poor peasant homesteads at present in China, with a population of approximately 70 million people, which represents 8 percent of the country's rural population. The decisions made provide for the granting of credits and other benefits to the peasant population in the country's backward regions.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS EXCHANGE ON CHINESE NOVEL

PM171527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Joint Publication"]

[Text] A ceremonial exchange of letters on the Soviet-Chinese joint publication of the novel "The Dream of the Red Chamber" took place in Moscow 16 January. The publication is being based on the manuscript of one of the earliest versions of this work of classical 18th century Chinese literature, which is kept at the Leningrad branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies. The novel will be published in facsimile form by Beijing's Zhonghua Shuju Publishing House.

V.A. Sinotenenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the ceremony.

NEW PRC EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION CENTER REPORTED

PM171641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Earthquake Prediction Center"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan -- The XINHUA agency reports that a scientific research center for the prediction of earthquakes has been set up in Sichuan Province. The center will receive data from 50 seismic stations and 20 telemetery points located in various parts of this, the largest province in southwest China, with a population of approximately 100 million.

Sichuan Province is a zone of seismic activity. Over the past 14 years more than 60 earthquakes with a force of 5 or more points on the Richter Scale have been recorded on its territory.

III. 18 Jan 85 U S S R INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR, JAPAN HOLD FISHERIES COOPERATION MEETING

LD151421 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- The extraordinary session of the Soviet-Japanese Commission on Fisheries, which opened here today, is discussing the state of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the field of marine products catch. In the course of the talks the sides intend to determine the objects, terms, quotas and other conditions of mutual catch within the 200-mile economic zones of the USSR and Japan in 1985.

Addressing the opening session, Nikolay Kudryavtsev, USSR deputy fisheries minister who heads the Soviet delegation, said: "Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the field of fisheries was always of great significance in the package of bilateral relations. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that it should further develop on a mutually beneficial equal basis."

On December 7 last year the USSR and Japan signed an inter-government agreement on fisheries for a term of three years. Earlier such agreements were reviewed annually.

CPSU GREETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST CONGRESS

LD160759 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sent a message of greetings to the 49th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan. The message says:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends friendly greetings to the delegates of the 49th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan. In the present-day complicated international situation, when the threat of nuclear war is looming large over mankind, the peoples all over the world demand with unprecedented urgency that nuclear war be averted, the race of nuclear armaments halted and its spread to outer space prevented, and nuclear weapons banned and eliminated. A further development of the anti-war struggle will become a powerful obstacle in the way of aggressive forces of imperialism which are pushing the world to a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to avert only the nuclear menace. It is prepared to look for most radical solutions, which would make it possible to advance towards total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. The CPSU expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Socialist Party, democratic forces in Japan for the country's advancement along the path of peace and neutrality, and against the militarization of its military might and involvement in the U.S. military strategy.

Wishing successful work to the 49th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan, we express the hope that its decisions will facilitate the consolidation of cooperation between our parties in the struggle against the war threat, for the consolidation of peace in Asia and all over the world, for the development of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan."

U.S. SUPPORTS JAPAN'S SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD142301 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 14 TASS -- By the Pentagon's pattern, the Japanese military-industrial complex persistently presses for transferring Japan's space programme on the military footing.

The Japan Defence Agency prepared a document, in which, contrary to common sense, it is asserted that the use of civilian satellites by armed forces allegedly "does not contradict peaceful aims of exploration of outer space".

As is noted by the new [word indistinct] adoption of that document was prompted by designs of the Japan Defence Agency to subordinate to itself the space explorations which are being conducted in the country. Considerable steps have already been undertaken in that direction. According to the press, Japan Defence Agency has recently started the construction of a satellite communication station which is to link Tokyo with the Pacific Ocean. In Iwo Jima a Japanese naval and air strategic complex is being built at a speedy rate. With this aim it is planned to use the Sakura-2A satellite which was launched in 1983.

The Japan Defence Agency nurtures even more outspoken militaristic plans with regard to the Sakura-3A satellite which is to be put into orbit in 1988.

The space ambitions of the Japanese military circles are actively supported by Washington which hopes with their aid to draw Tokyo into realization of the "star wars" programme, to use Japanese scientific-technical potential for starting in the near-earth space a new dangerous spiral in the arms race.

DPRK BREAKS OFF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH S. KOREA

PM171632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Regret Expressed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan -- As reported by KCNA, Kim Hwan, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, made a statement today expressing regret of the refusal by Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board of South Korea, to hold a meeting to discuss questions concerning the continuation of the economic talks between the DPRK and South Korea scheduled for 17 January.

The need for a meeting has arisen as a result of the U.S. and South Korean decision to conduct joint maneuvers named "Team Spirit-85," which are an open provocation against the DPRK.

The vice premier stresses in his statement that the holding of the second round of the economic talks is impossible in view of the South Korean side's refusal to hold such a meeting. Dialogue between the North and the South can be resumed as soon as Washington and Seoul cancel the aggressive military maneuvers aimed at the DPRK, the document states.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD162201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2117 GMT 16 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Moscow on trade exchange between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1985. It was signed by Comrade Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and Muhammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce of Afghanistan. The document envisages the supply this year from our country to Afghanistan of machinery and equipment, means of transport, oil products, ferrous metals, chemical fertilizers and consumer goods. Deliveries of natural gas, cotton, wool, raw leather, hides and other goods from Afghanistan to the USSR will continue.

Afghan Minister on Protocol

TA171748 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Dear listeners: A trade protocol between the Soviet Union and the DRA for 1985 was signed in Moscow on 16 January. This protocol envisages continued growth in exports. This document was signed on the Soviet side by Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, and on the Afghan side by Muhammad Khan Jalalar, the DRA's minister of commerce. After the ceremony, our correspondent interviewed Muhammad Khan Jalalar which we now bring to your attention:

The correspondent asked: In your opinion, how important is this protocol?

[Begin Jalalar recording] The trade protocol for 1985 signed today by both countries, that is the USSR and the DRA, will be another useful and successful protocol for both our countries. Talks about this protocol were previously held in Kabul between the delegates of our countries. Detailed talks were held here about various items and goods that will be exchanged, and after the conclusion of those talks we succeeded today in signing the trade protocol and some of its relative documents with Comrade Patolichev, the USSR foreign trade minister.

Of course, our trade with the Soviet Union has always been in the interests of both countries, particularly Afghanistan, and in the current year, 1985, various goods and items that are needed by our country's people and Afghanistan's exports, such as natural gas; dried, fresh, and cooked fruit; and so forth, which are thought to have a good market, will be exported to the Soviet Union.

1985 is the last year of the 5-year bilateral trade agreement. As we see it, during these 5 years, including 1985, the volume of bilateral trade will reach $4 billion. It should be pointed out that the volume of trade with the Soviet Union is nearly 60 percent of Afghanistan's overall foreign trade. Naturally, in previous years too, trade with the Soviet Union was of great importance, and now it enjoys particular importance in meeting the needs of our country and people. We believe this cooperation in trade is a very positive and useful [word indistinct] for our country. [end recording]

The correspondent then said: Please say a few words about the aspects and characteristics of the development of Soviet-Afghan trade relations over the last few years.

[Begin Talalar recording] In regard to the second part of the question, it should be said that fortunately the amount of trade is increasing each year to the benefit of both countries from the viewpoint of volume, quantity, sum, and variety of goods. This year new items will be included among the goods exported to the Soviet Union. Different items will be exported by the Soviet Union as well, such as machinery, transportation equipment, fuel, sugar, grain, cooking oil, and scores of other essential consumer items, which play an important role in the establishment of [word indistinct] in our country. Naturally, the development of trade is both to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of our Soviet friends. Thank you. [end recording]

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION IN DRA

LD171650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Pavel Kasparov with Murat Mukhamedovich Nepesov, international correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Hello, esteemed comrades. The DRA and events surrounding it as well as the successes of the Afghans on their way to building a perfectly new society free of capitalist and occasional feudal hangovers from the past have been already the subject of quite a few articles in the Soviet press and items on television. We also devote constant attention to this topical theme on the radio. Thus, our guest today is the international observer of the paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Murat Nepesov, who was recently in Kabul and who kindly agreed to share with us his impressions of his trip. So, how did it start, and what were your feelings setting out for Afghanistan?

[Nepesov] You know, literally everyone has asked me that question -- relations, friends, comrades in the office. This shows the Soviet people's involvement in events happening in a neighboring country, and their great interest in them. And everyone said: When you come back you must tell us all about it. I am glad to have the opportunity to tell radio listeners what I saw in Afghanistan and to tell them about the meetings in this ancient land. Of course, why hide it? When they suggested I go to Afghanistan I was understandably excited. Who does not know that there is an undeclared war in the country. Gangs of dushmans carry out sabotage. Even Kabul is subjected to rocket attacks. But on the other hand, what an opportunity to see everything with one's own eyes, to see what is going on in Afghanistan, so near and yet so far.

From Moscow to Kabul it is 5 and 1/2 hours' flight, while it only takes a few minutes to cross on the new bridge from Termez to Hayratan. Yes, Afghanistan. The word has entered the hearts of many of our people. It alarms and causes sleepless nights for those mothers whose sons, wearing military uniforms, are fulfilling their internationalist duty, helping the Afghan people to oppose the counterrevolutionaries. But apart from the limited contingent of Soviet troops, in Afghanistan for many decades now there has been a big detachment of our specialists -- workers, engineers, builders, roadmen, geologists, teachers, representatives of other civilian professions. It was with them that I was to meet in order to write about their affairs later in the paper, and of course with Afghan comrades as well, to visit factories and works, state institutions, institutes, and schools of the young republic.

Kabul is awash in building sites. Several microrayons have been erected -- 3- and 4-storey buildings of 2- to 5-room flats. The parts for these buildings are manufactured by a house-building combine which was built and reconstructed with the aid of Soviet specialists. In a word, it is a town like any other, living to a modern rhythm. The only thing is that frequently on the streets one can see people with automatic weapons in their hands: They are members of the Sarandov, the people's militia. They keep the peace in Kabul.

However, in the 2 weeks I spent there, there were no special incidents. The Afghan Army, the Sarandoy, and the organs of state security have become more vigilant, more sharp-sighted, especially after the explosions last summer at the Pamir Cinema and near the international airport building.

[Kasparov] Murat Mukhamedovich, you were in Kabul at the time of the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. What can you say about the results with which the republic approached this glorious jubilee?

[Nepesov] This was precisely one of the questions I asked when coversing with Comrade Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan and chairman of the State Planning Committee. He was a tall, young-looking chap who spoke Russian and only occasionally resorted to the aid of a translator. This is what he told me: At the time of the April Revolution the party had 18,000 members. Now the numbers, together with candidate members, total 120,000. The party ranks hold representatives of over 20 fraternal ethnic groups and nationalities of the country. The party organization operates in all provinces. The PDPA is a fighting party: 60 percent of its membership are now in the ranks of the armed forces. Despite the condition of undeclared war, under which the party approached the 20th anniversary, it was still able to achieve stable industrial output and to raise it to the level of the last prerevolutionary year. And this is under conditions whereby the national economy of Afghanistan, through the actions of the counterrevolution, has been damaged to the total value of 35 billion afghanis. However, despite all the difficulties, my partner continued, the party and the working people of Afghanistan have been able to organize the work of the basic branches of industry; to produce cotton, fruits, grain and other agricultural products; and to provide a normal standard of living.

That is why we look confidently to the future, since we know that victory will be ours, Sarwar Mangal specially stressed at the conclusion of our conversation.

I had occasion more than once to be convinced of the correctness of those words later. The main impression which remained with me from my stay in the DRA is the complete confidence of its people in its forces, in the unwavering support and backing from its friends, primarily the Soviet Union: I should say a calm confidence that whatever the grounding of the dushmans, whatever new weapons they are armed with by the United States and other hostile forces abroad, all these provocations are doomed to failure, because the Afghan people want no other life than the one in whose name it rose in revolution in April 1978.

Yes, there is war in Afghanistan -- a real one, although undeclared: a war of old against new, night against day, destruction against creation, former bosses against liberated slaves, past against future. And just as the dawn rises inevitably every morning over Kabul, so is the victory of the Afghan people inevitable over those who are trying by force of arms and dollars to prevent it from building a new life on its ancient land.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS IRAN'S 'PLOTS' AGAINST DRA

NC170907 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] BAKHTAR news agency reported that on 10 January an Iranian Air Force plane, which had taken off from an Iranian airport in the Mirjaveh region, violated the DRA's airspace near the Kucheh Nur area. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

This plot was carried out at a time when the entire population of Afghanistan was observing with splendor a historic day, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA -- the party under the leadership of which the people seized rule. Imperialists and retrogressive regional forces reacted with outrage toward steps taken in Afghanistan to obliterate the laws of feudalism and monarchy, and they started an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan from the very next day of its establishment. Aggressors (?have been doing their best) to overthrow the popular rule in Afghanistan and to revive the medieval regime there. However, they will never achieve this goal.

With the support of their friends and, primarily, of the Soviet Union, the Afghan people are inflicting blows on the enemies of the April Revolution, and successes are being scored in efforts for the country's progress and in elevating the people's welfare.

On the domestic scene, the Afghan Government is pursuing a policy aimed at fulfilling the wishes of the masses, and on the international scene it pursues a policy aimed at establishing regional peace -- a peace which is in the interest of all people, including the Iranian people. The Afghan Government has on several occasions put forward initiatives for solving problems with Pakistan and Iran.

However, the Iranian leaders reply to these peaceseeking initiatives with plots against their peace-loving neighbor. The 10 January violation of Afghan airspace by an Iranian Air Force plan in the Kucheh Nur area was one such plot. As stated in the BAKHTAR News Agency report, the DRA lodged a strong protest and asked the Iranian officials to immediately halt its aggressive acts. These acts are tantamount to the violation of international law and the principles of good-neighborliness.

PAKISTAN SEEKING TO UNDERMINE AFGHAN ECONOMY

PM171645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykow dispatch: "Accomplices in Subversion"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jan -- "Not only is an undeclared armed war being waged against our country, but economic subversion is also being carried out on a wide scale," A. Seddiqi, a spokesman for the National Bank of Afghanistan, said on opening a press conference for local and foreign journalists.

He pointed to bundles of fake money piled up on the table. We could make out 100-dollar bills, Pakistani rupees, and banknotes with a face value of 500 and 1,000 afghanis.

"More than 2 million afghanis is represented here in fake Afghan currency alone," A. Seddiqi explained. "But this is just a tiny fraction of what is infiltrated across the border from Pakistan."

A statement by the Afghan BAKHTAR agency was read out at the press conference. It points out that the Pakistani authorities have deliberately organized the printing of fake money in their country in order to disseminate it in Afghanistan and thereby undermine its economy. This is confirmed by copies of letters and directives from the headquarters of counterrevolutionary groupings located in Pakistan and which have been captured during the rout of dushman gangs on Afghan territory and shown to journalists.

PAKISTAN STAGING 'PROVOCATION' ON KASHMIR BORDER

PM161135 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Provocation by Pakistan"]

[Text] Delhi -- Pakistan has carried out another act of armed provocation along the Line of Control separating the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of the Indian Republic's territory. As a spokesman for the Indian Armed Forces command has stated in the city of Jammu, a special Pakistani subunit carried out an attack on Indian border posts and tried to seize the strategically important region north of Ladakh. The intruders met with a fitting rebuff and were driven back. Six of them were killed and 12 wounded in the exchange of fire.

According to the Indian Defense Ministry, the Pakistani military is continuing the provocation along the whole Line of Control. Seeking to maintain constant tension in that region, Islamabad is establishing airfields and electronic spy stations in the part of Jammu and Kashmir that it occupies. Major military maneuvers involving at least five tank and infantry divisions were recently held there.

Provocative activity along the border with India, the HINDUSTAN TIMES stresses, has sharply intensified as a result of the strengthening of the American-Pakistani military alliance.

U.S. STEPPING UP MISSILE DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN

PM171519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sinister Links"]

[Text] Delhi, 16 Jan -- The United States is accelerating deliveries to Pakistan of U.S. Harpoon "ship-to-ship" cruise missiles. As the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports, this was stated by Ziaul Haq, chief military administrator of Pakistan, in a conversation with journalists in Karachi. According to the newspaper, the reexamination of the Harpoon missile delivery schedule was the result of a trip to Islamabad by U.S. Chief of Naval Operations J.D. Watkins.

At present, Pakistan is receiving from the United States tanks, helicopters, artillery weapons, various classes of missiles, and F-16 fighter-bombers.

In exchange for massive arms deliveries, Washington has obtained the right for U.S. aircraft to use Pakistani military airfields and also permission for the Pentagon to build strong points for the Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani territory.

PRAVDA NOTES SRV INTENTION TO OBSERVE CEASE-FIRE

LD171520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "SRV Government's Proposal]

[Text] Hanoi January 17 -- According to the newspaper NHAN DAN, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China has turned down the proposal of the Vietnamese Government that the Chinese side refrain from all armed actions on the border between the two countries for the period from 16 January to 26 February in order to allow residents of the border areas of Vietnam and China to peacefully celebrate the new year (according to the Lunar calendar).

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese side will abide by its proposals, proceeding from goodwill, love of peace, and respect for friendship between the peoples of the two countries, with the aim of ensuring residents of the border areas normal conditions for celebrating the New Year Eve, the newspaper underlines.

The Vietnamese people have continually exerted efforts to restore the relations of friendship between the two countries. They express readiness to normalize relations between Vietnam and China, NHAN DAN stresses.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Nguyen Co Thach Address Noted

LD171929 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City January 17 TASS -- Changes favouring the cause of national development and the strengthening of national defences in the Indochinese countries have lately taken place in the situation in South-East Asia, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said here in his address at the opening session of the regular conference of foreign ministers of Indochinese countries. The conference is also attended by Hun Sen, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Nguyen Co Thach noted, in particular, that despite the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the Kampuchean revolution continued confidently to gain momentum, which had already made it possible to withdraw a part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea and would make it possible in the future to take further steps in this direction. All this, the speaker said, provides auspicious conditions for the political settlement of the problems of peace and stability in the region.

In conclusion Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the Indochinese countries would continue firmly to stand up for their national interests.

Conference Ends

LD181140 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 18 TASS -- Delegates to the 10th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea expressed whole-hearted support for the major peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community with a view to strengthening peace the world over and limiting the nuclear arms race. The conference held in Ho Chi Minh City completed its deliberations today.

Last year, says a communique on the results of the conference circulated here, the states of Indochina made a notable headway in social, economic and cultural development. Their authority in the international scene has grown substantially. Despite the continuing subversive activities of imperialist and reactionary forces, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea reliably defended their sovereignty and territorial integrity. All these successes were due to an effective support from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The conference reiterated the constructive initiatives of the countries of Indochina aimed at ensuring peace and stability in South-East Asia. Specifically, the foreign ministers called for the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all countries that are prepared to contribute to the resolution of regional problems. Demonstrating their good will, Vietnam and Kampuchea stated their intention to continue a gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea.

SRV AWARDS STATE HONOR TO CPSU'S PONOMAREV

LD172359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Jan (TASS) -- The SRV State Council has awarded Boris Ponomarev the Ho Chi Minh Order for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

FURTHER ON WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

PRAVDA Reports on Activities

PM171539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festivities in Warsaw"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Jan -- A ceremonial session of the Warsaw People's Council devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Polish capital's liberation from the fascist invaders was held here today.

Working people's representatives and veterans of the fighting of the liberation of Poland and its capital gathered in the hall of the Palace of Culture and Science. The session was attended by leaders of the PZPR and the Polish state, a Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and delegations from the capitals of fraternal countries.

The session was addressed by M. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Warsaw PZPR Committee. He emphasized the historic significance of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which made the decisive contribution to the rout of Hitlerite fascism.

On this solemn jubilee day, M. Wozniak said, we bow our heads before the memory of the Soviet servicemen-liberators and the servicemen of the 1st Army of the Polish Armed Forces. The Polish-Soviet alliance was born and strengthened on the difficult but glorious roads of war. We will never forget this legacy and will always cherish this alliance as something of very great patriotic and international value. The jointly shed blood cemented our fraternity forever.

The strength of this fraternity and the significance of our all-around cooperation were manifested once again during the difficult days that we recently lived through. Therefore, we will protect our friendship and alliance as the dearest achievement of the 40-year period. Today it opens up new potential for accelerating Poland's development and, consequently, for the rapid growth of living standards in Polish society. Confirmation of this is provided by the long-term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Poland and the USSR Through the Year 2000, which was signed by W. Jaruzelski and K.U. Chernenko in May 1984.

The speaker expressed warm words of gratitude to the Soviet people, the inhabitants of Moscow, veterans of the fighting for Warsaw and Poland, and the labor veterans who built Warsaw, trained Warsaw workers, and helped scientists and technicians. We remember and will remember that every corner of our city, every industrial enterprise constructed or enlarged over the past 40 years bears the traces of the assistance of workers, engineers, and scientists from the land of the soviets.

At this solemn time, M. Wozniak declared, we assure the emissaries of Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Bucharest, and Ulaanbaatar that we see the strengthening of our capitals' cooperation as an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the entire socialist community. It is on the strength and cohension of this community that we pin all our hopes of preserving peace, asserting the ideals of justice and fraternity, and successes for socialist Poland and its capital -- Warsaw.

Next the session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

LD161731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] A festive session of the People's Council devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital from the fascist occupiers has been held in Warsaw. Representatives of the working people and veterans of the fighting for the liberation of Poland and its capital gathered in the hall of the Palace of Culture and Science. The session was attended by leaders of the PZPR and the state, a delegation from the Moscow Gorkom headed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and delegations from the capitals of the fraternal countries.

The Moscow Gorkom delegation laid a wreath today at the cemetery and mausoleum of Soviet soldiers who fell in fighting for the liberation of the Polish capital. The ceremony was attended by Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee; Debicki, the mayor of Warsaw; and Aksenov, the Soviet ambassador in Poland. That same day, the delegations from Moscow and the other capitals of fraternal socialist countries laid wreaths at the memorial to the heroes of Warsaw and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Comparison of Grishin Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 17 January First Edition under the headline "Celebrations in Warsaw" publishes on page 4 an article on the speech given by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at the Warsaw liberation anniversary celebrations. It has been compared to the Warsaw Domestic Service version, published in the Eastern Europe section, pages F 1-5, of the 17 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: On behalf of the Moscow, Berlin, Budapest, Prague, Sofia, and Ulaanbaatar delegations he cordially congratulated the people of Warsaw and the entire Polish people on the noteworthy date: the 40th anniversary of the Polish capital's liberation from the fascist occupiers.

Soon, the peoples... (supplying alternative opening passage, picking up with second paragraph, line three);

Page F 1, the PRAVDA version omits the last paragraph on the page and the first three paragraphs on page F 2 through ... Polish publishing houses;

Page F 2, the PRAVDA version omits the entire sixth paragraph beginning: Communists and inhabitants...'

Page F 3, third paragraph, last line, the PRAVDA version reads: ... standards are improving.

V.V. Grishin went on to describe the labor achievements recorded by Muscovites, who have fulfilled the plan targets for all the main economic indicators for 1984 and the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

It is in... (supplying PRAVDA paraphrase; picking up with page F 4, paragraph four, line one);

Page F 5, paragraph three, line four, the PRAVDA version reads: ...will be averted.

I would also like to stress yet another important aspect of the problem, which is of concern to us all. The stronger our unity and cohesion and our fraternal combat alliance, the more reliable and stable will be the cause of peace and prevention of war.

The 30th anniversary ...(rephrasing; picking up with line six);

Same paragraph last line, the PRAVDA version reads: ...in the future.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin, on behalf of all the fraternal capitals' delegations, wished the inhabitants of Warsaw happiness, prosperity, and success in resolving the tasks facing them. (PRAVDA version ends, supplying alternative concluding passage).

Sokolov Greets Siwicki

PM171537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I heartily congratulate you and all servicemen of the Polish People's Army on the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from the fascist aggressors. Warsaw's liberation during the victorious Vistula-Oder offensive was one of the most vivid pages in the history of Soviet-Polish combat cooperation.

The brotherhood in arms between our countries' armies, born and strengthened in the joint struggle against the common enemy, is a reliable guarantee today of the security of the Soviet and Polish poeples.

On the important anniversary, I wish all the personnel of the Polish Armed Forces further successes in combat and political training for the good of strengthening the defense capability of their socialist motherland and of all the Warsaw Pact states. May the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Poland strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Festive Meeting Held

LD171906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] A festive meeting today in Moscow was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the fascist invaders.

A report by Marshal of Aviation Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister, noted that USSR-Polish friendship has stood the test of time and has become an example (?of brotherhood and) cooperation.

Along with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty states, the People's Army of Poland is reliably guarding the gains of socialism.

Kociolek, the Polish People's Republic ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke at the meeting. He stressed that the friendship born during the war has become even stronger and richer in the postwar years.

NURIYEV, POLAND'S MALINOWSKI DISCUSS FARMING

PM171119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] On 15 January Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who was stopping over in Moscow on his way home from Nicaragua. During the conversation, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of further developing cooperation in sectors of the agro-industrial complex. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

NEPSZABADSAG CHIEF EDITOR COMPLETES USSR VISIT

PM171111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guest of PRAVDA"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRAVDA editorial office, Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, the MSZMP Central Committee organ, visited Moscow 9-16 January.

During his stay, J. Berecz visited some CPSU Central Committee departments, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada. He familiarized himself with the work experience and plans of PRAVDA's editorial office. Opinions were exchanged on questions connected with preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress, the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, and the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, and topical international problems were also discussed.

The Hungarian guest was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON LCY DISCUSSION OF ECONOMY

PM161518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan -- At its session held here today the LCY Central Committee Presidium examined the question of measures which must be undertaken this year in order to combat inflation and price increases more effectively.

The participants in the session, the published announcement says, concluded that despite the positive results that have been attained in the process of implementing the "Long-Term Program for Economic Stabilization," the high level of inflation and the continuing price increases "are, as before, one of the most difficult problems of socioeconomic development."

The LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasized that, along with objective difficulties, the causes of the existing situation stem from the inconsistent implementation of the entire range of measures contained in the program for stabilizing the SFRY economy and from inadequate activeness in the struggle to curb inflation. In this connection, it noted the need to enhance the responsibility of Communists and all socialist forces in society for implementing the strategic course toward overcoming the current economic difficulties.

MOSCOW VIEWS USSR-SFRY TRADE COOPERATION

LD162305 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Stanislav Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The protocol on goods exchange between the Soviet Union and the SFRY for 1985 was signed in Moscow at the end of last year. The protocol confirms that the economic and trade contacts of our two countries are characterized by stability and rapid growth. This cooperation is based on principles of equality and mutual benefit, and each year it becomes wider and more diversified. We asked Stanislav Nikolayev, official of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for his commentary on the prospects of trade cooperation between Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. This is what he writes:

According to the protocol on goods exchange for 1985, the volume of mutual goods deliveries will exceed $7 billion, which will guarantee the high level of trade exchange achieved during 4 previous years. The wide dimensions of Soviet-Yugoslav trade were determined by agreements reached during the talks and meetings between the leaders of our two countries, as well as by basic guidelines on the realization of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SFRY up to 1990, which were signed during the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1983.

The Soviet Union is one of Yugoslavia's biggest trade partners. It comprises one-third of the total Yugoslav export. At the same time, Yugoslavia is among the 10 countries with whom the Soviet state trades most. This year, the Soviet-Yugoslav trade will be efficient in respect to both quality and quantity, which is very important. Machine and technical production will increase its share of the total volume of goods exchange between our countries. The Soviet Union will import from Yugoslavia many ships, equipment for light and food industries, cables, batteries, and transformers. Yugoslavia will import from the Soviet Union power generation metallurgical, and building equipment, drilling equipment, electric locomotives, cars, machine tools, and many other goods.

Our countries manufacture much technical equipment on the basis of successful and long-term forms of production cooperation, specialization, and industrial cooperation. Industrial specialization and cooperation will also continue to develop in 1985. According to an agreement signed between the Soviet enterprise Machinoeksport and Rudnap, the Yugoslav side will deliver to the Soviet Union complete sets of parts and in exchange will receive walking excavators. Deliveries of raw materials will have an essential place in Soviet-Yugoslav trade this year. The Soviet Union will export oil, oil derivatives, natural gas, rolled and ferrous metals, wooden building material, and cotton, which are necessary for the planned supplies needed by Yugoslav industrial enterprise. Yugoslavia will deliver nonferrous metals, chemical products, and agricultural produce. The reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods will significantly increase. Trade relations in 1985 will enable our countries to complement each other economically even more efficiently and ensure the further development of the economy. For example, Soviet orders will make possible better use of capacities of Yugoslav shipyards, machine-building enterprises, and other enterprises. Deliveries of goods from Yugoslavia will contribute to efforts to expand a number of sectors of the Soviet economy, especially the light and food industries. Economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia continues to be an important contribution to the expansion of trade.

In 1985 the Soviet Union will take part in extending and constructing projects in Yugoslavia in the fields of energy, metallurgy, and the building materials industry. The Yugoslav side will take part in the modernization and extending of the Soviet light and food industry enterprises, trade, and services. The protocol on goods exchange between the Soviet Union and SFRY will give a new impetus to efforts to expand trade and develop bilateral contacts between our countries.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Meets With Arkhipov

PM171109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 15 January I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. During the friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Bulgaria. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Holds Talks With Patolichev

LD162207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2112 GMT 16 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A conversation took place today between Comrade Patolichev and Comrade Lukanov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Central Committee Politburo and Communist Party deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, during which questions of further developing Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic links were discussed.

III. 18 Jan 85 U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WESTERN EUROPE

BELGIUM RESISTS PRESSURE ON EUROMISSILES

Martens Refuses Commitment

PM171553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report under the "Events of the Day" rubric: "Defending Their Position"]

[Text] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' lightning visit to Washington, outwardly reminiscent of a peremptory summons to see the chief, did not bear out the hopes pinned on it by the Reagan administration.

While describing the premier's meeting with President Reagan as "friendly and productive," the U.S. press and television have nevertheless stated that, despite White House pressure, Belgium has again refused to make specific commitments to begin the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory.

"Reagan spent 2 hours trying to persuade Martens to disregard Belgian public opinion and ignore the parliamentary opposition. Martens would only state, however, that he supports NATO's 'two-track decision'," an NBC commentary said. Immediately after the summit meeting, ABC reported, the Belgian prime minister "bluntly stated that the siting of missiles will not begin in March." CBS, the third largest U.S. TV company, acknowledged in its newscast that "this statement caught the White House unawares."

According to a public opinion poll, four out of five Belgians do not want to allow U.S. cruise missiles in their country. Even the Christian People's Party, the senior partner in the ruling coalition, "voted to slow down the rate of deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in the anticipation of U.S. guarantees that it would hold serious disarmament talks with Soviet Union," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH points out. Otherwise, as observers emphasize, the Christian Democrats may call for a vote of nonconfidence in the government.

On the eve of W. Martens' overseas visit, Britain's THE GUARDIAN reported that NATO specialists are concerned more about the political than the military consequences of a possible postponement of the missile deployment in Belgium. "In the newspaper's opinion, this is acting as a spur to the Dutch peace movement, which is trying to persuade the Dutch Government to reject the missile deployment.

Belgium's "special" position on the Euromissile issue is causing increasing irritation in NATO circles. Clearly, they are not failing to step up the pressure on the W. Martens' cabinet in all spheres.

FRG, UK Pressure Noted

LD172147 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

Britain joined the United States in an attempt to convince Belgium to receive U.S. cruise missiles, DAILY TELEGRAPH says today, quoting Whitehall sources. The newspaper stresses that West Germany is also pressuring Belgium to make it begin deploying the missiles.

The report of that newspaper, which is close to the leadership of the ruling Conservative Party, indicates that, taking their cue from Washington, the British and West German Governments are exerting pressure on Belgium to make it comply with NATO's decisions and deploy cruise missiles in its territory.

During his recent visit to the USA Belgian Prime Minister Martens faced strong pressure on the Reagan administration, which wanted him to agree to begin to deploy first strike weapons, 48 tomahawk cruise missiles, this March in accordance with NATO's notorious "two-track decision" of 1979 and the U.S. schedule. Of course, being Washington's ally and partner in NATO, Martens confirmed during talks in Washington his "commitment" to the principle of missile deployments. But a spokesman for the Belgian head of government immediately made it clear that the "military and technical calendar" for the deployment of missiles, according to which it is to start this March, "is no longer valid."

Also made clear Washington's pressure failed to yield fruit: the Belgian head of government actually refused to bow to the U.S. demands. Most political observers believe that this is explained by the Belgians' growing discontent with the plans to turn their country into a launching site for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles and by Martens' fear that if missiles were installed, he would be defeated in parliamentary elections in December this year.

The British and West German leaders, according to DAILY TELEGRAPH, want Belgium to deploy cruise missiles already now rather than after the elections.

The NATO leaders, newspapers say, are badly worried that Belgium's intransigence may cause a "chain reaction", provoking the Netherlands into refusing to abide by the "two-track decision" and thus giving rise to another upsurge of the anti-war movement in Western Europe. Observers openly point out that the attempts of London and Bonn to pressure Belgium, which have come to public knowledge, are bound to cause indignation in Britain and West Germany, where most of the population are strongly opposed to the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the territory of their countries.

Internal Pressures Noted

LD180303 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Vladislav Koszyakov commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium announced this week after his talks in Washington that his country could not start deploying new American missiles in March as planned by the United States Administration and NATO. Our observer Vladyslav Koszyakov discusses the Belgian Government's announcement in his weekly comment:

According to press reports, President Reagan's key goal at the talks with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens was to obtain his agreement on starting the deployment of missiles in Belgium in March. The president tried to convince the prime minister that the deployment is badly needed now in order to strengthen Washington's position at the approaching new Soviet-American talks. Past experience, however, indicates just the opposite. The deployment of the American nuclear missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, and Italy in 1983 did not strengthen the United States Administration's position at the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. The deployment made the continuation of the talks impossible.

So what is actually needed now for the new Soviet-American talks is a more reasonable and realistic approach on the part of Washington and NATO. What is most characteristic about the Belgian Government's decision not to deploy missiles in March is that it takes into account the political situation in the country. The latest polls show that the vast majority of the Belgians is against the deployment of the American missiles and the political parties cannot ignore this.

For example, the opposition party of the Flemish Socialists, which according to opinion polls may boast a significant victory in the December elections in Belgium, is called an anti-missiles party. The Socialists have threatened to remove any American cruise missiles which will have been deployed when and if they become a governing party. The Socialists' floor leader Louis (?Steibark) restated this week that a government that includes his party will not condone any missiles on Belgian soil.

As for Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's Christian Democratic Party, it welcomed the announcement that the government will not agree to deploy the American missiles in March. Frank Swaelen, chairman of the party, termed the delay undoubtedly positive. He stated that his party had called for such a delay last November to await the results of new East-West talks, we have to give the new Soviet-American negotiations a chance, he said in an interview on Belgian radio.

So while exerting pressure on Belgium to force it to deploy the American first-strike weapons, Washington is trying to ignore both the existing realities and commitments. Such a policy runs counter to the aspirations of not only the Belgians but of people all over the world who wish success to the new Soviet-American talks.

As Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko pointed out speaking over TV last Sunday, that if the deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons continued, this would put in question the talks agreed upon in Geneva.

END COMMISSION BERATES PERSHING II DEPLOYMENT

LD172126 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 17 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Serbul.

The incident with a Pershing Two nuclear missiles at the U.S. air base near Heilbronn has given rise to alarm and indignation of the West German population, prompted a debate at the Bundestag Committee on Defense.

Representatives of the Soviet Democratic Party and the Greens came out with a joint proposal that all exercises on the country's territory involving nuclear missiles be suspended until the causes of the breakdowns are known. SPD Bundestag Deputy Gerlach pointed out that the Pershing Twos were brought to West Germany in "great haste", despite "a whole series of breakdowns" during tests. Greens representatives in the Commission Roland Vogt demanded an immediate termination of the deployment of Pershing Two missiles on West German territory. Their stationing, he stressed, poses a great threat to the population even in peacetime.

Representatives of the ruling parties CDU/CSU and Free Democrats rejected the opposition's proposal.

The cruise missiles, first of all in Baden-Wuerttemberg state, are not going to put up with the two-at-point by December, 96 of which, that is half of the planned number, have already been fielded and made operational at three U.S. bases in West Germany. The State's Landtag Greens Deputy T. Reichert accused the state government of failing to adopt any measures against the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons.

LONDON TIMES' CLAIMS ABOUT USSR MINERS REBUTTED

PM171034 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 3

[TRUD international observer Aleksey Burmistenko article under the rubric "Beware: Subversion!" "How the 'Thunderer' Got Its Facts Wrong"]

[Text] The British miners' heroic strike for the right to work is in its 11th month -- and for the same length of time the pro-Conservative bourgeois press has been vilifying the strikers and waging a real psychological war against them. Now the British press has decided to attack those who give the strikers fraternal support and have chosen as their target...Soviet miners. Bourgeois propaganda's aim here is clear: First, it is trying to prove that "things are even worse elsewhere" and that the British miners therefore have nothing to strike about; and second, it is trying to discredit the broad international campaign of solidarity with the strikers. With good reason: The British miners are receiving material assistance alone from over 50 countries.

Last week London's THE TIMES, which has repeatedly changed hands and now belongs to the odious Australian press Baron Rupert Murdoch, published an editorial entitled "The Life of the Soviet Miner." It is hard to say what this opus contains in greater quantity: blatant lies or boundless sutpidity. At the very outset the nameless author of the editorial provides the stunning revelation: "There is in fact unemployment (in the Soviet Union)..." Sensing perhaps that it has gone too far, THE TIMES, for greater plausibility, adds in the same sentence: "...although on a relatively small scale."

We have already repeatedly exposed this lie, which the bourgeois press uses to try to deceive its own population, including the 20,000 miners threatened with redundancy. There is no need to convince Soviet readers of this but, for THE TIMES' information, let us add, as the Central Committee of the Coal Indusrtry Workers Union has authoritatively informed us, that there is no such problem today at the country's 525 mines and 63 open-cut mines. On the contrary workers are being hired.

Soviet miners, THE TIMES goes on to say, receive "miserably low wages." We have repeatedly encountered this lie, too, and it is easy to expose it. Miners now receive R400-R450 a month for their labor and in many instances considerably more. If you compare their wages after deductions for tax, rent, and municipal services with British miners' wages after the same deductions, it is clear who really receives more take-home pay. (We are omitting such concepts as guaranteed employment, the lack of which in Britain was the basic cause of the British miners' strike: In the past 20 years the number of workers in the British coal industry has fallen from 750,000 to approximately 170,000.)

Seemingly aware of the shakiness of their "arguments," the authors of the editorial libel thus decided to make use of our newspaper's authority. "As TRUD has reported," THE TIMES writes, "mining accidents and illnesses are rising."

TRUD pays great attention to questions of safety procedures and health protection in industry, including the coal indusury, and believes these to be among its main trade union themes. The newspaper often sharply criticizes the administrations of those enterprises where the rules governing labor protection and safety procedures are breached or where industrial injuries occur. But the quotation attributed to us by THE TIMES is just another lie, an act of wishful thinking. As the statistics show, in fact, in the coal industry the incidence of industrial injuries is actually falling year by year. For example, the injury rate fell by 12.9 percent between 1980 and 1984.

The safety procedures theme seemed so promising to THE TIMES' editorial hacks that they devoted nearly one-half of the article to it. "Methane gas levels there (in Soviet mines) are well above the permissible level and pose the constant threat of explosions," THE TIMES libellously states. "Safety equipment was decades out of date."

These insinuations require an expert's comment, so I turned to Aleksandr Fedorovich Belousov, secretary of the Coal Industry Workers Union Central Committee, who not only has an excellent knowledge of the situation in all our coal basins but has also been down to the faces of coal mines in many Western countries. This is what he said:

"Working conditions in all our mines are precisely governed by safety rules approved by the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and our trade union Central Committee. These rules include, among others, the installation at all faces of methane sensors, whose readings are transmitted to supervisors at the surface.

"If the sensors show a methane level in excess of 1 percent, equipment automatically shuts down and the supervisory staff, together with workers, take immediate measures to decontaminate the face. (I should like to note in passing that the admissible methane levels in mines in Western countries are 1.5-1.75 percent, that is our standards are 50 percent more stringent.)

"Over 12,000 ventilation and safety equipment engineers work at the country's mines. Moreover, each shift must have its own foreman who monitors observance of safety procedures. As a rule, our equipment is not inferior to and in a number of cases -- and this is widely recognized by specialists -- its is superior to that in the West, particularly in methane level control systems.

"I also cannot fail to mention the administrative and consumer service combines for our miners: the excellent canteens, showers, medical centers, swimming pools, and underground hot catering facilities available to all miners at half price or free of charge; one in every two mines has a preventive treatment sanatorium. Taken together, all this enables us to annually reduce industrial injuries and diseases," A.F. Belousov said in conclusion.

It is well known that a miner's job is hard and dangerous. Mines are enterprises of heightened danger worldwide. But that is why there are tens of thousands of engineers and technicians in the Soviet Union and why our state spends enormous funds on improving the monitoring system in order to minimize these dangers. That is the real state of affairs which the mouth piece of the London elite, the newspaper which pompously calls itself the "thunderer," preferred not to notice. But the attempts to fulminate about Soviet miners, distort the facts, and slander miners will merely rouse their indignation. In tackling this job the "thunderer" has simply got its facts wrong.

GEN ROGERS' AUSTRIAN TV REMARKS ASSESSED

PM161626 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major V. Nikanorov under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Just One Phone Call"]

[Text] U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, recently showed touching concern for the inhabitants of Austria, promising them military aid in the event of a "crisis." Just whom does the American general intend to "defend" the Austrians from?

Needless to say, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. "Preparations to repulse a Soviet attack" -- that is the main thrust of the interview which he gave to Austrian TV the other day.

Speaking in front of the cameras, Rogers waffled on about some kind of aggressive intentions on the part of the Warsaw Pact and lamented NATO's weakness. The American general threatened that in the event of a conflict he would "soon be forced to demand a nuclear strike, since the forces at his disposal would be exhausted." After scaring the viewers in this way, Rogers immediately began urging that great efforts be made as early as possible to increase the combat capability of NATO troops in West Europe and, in particular, to expedite their equipment with the latest types of conventional weapons. This, in the general's opinion, would make it possible to inflict a number of strikes against the territory of Czechoslovakia and the GDR "instead of retreating deep inside the FRG." In this connection Rogers noted that he sees no reason why the GDR "should be excluded from this kind of planning."

True, the American general neglected to mention the fact that Austria itself is not excluded from "this kind of planning." Some time ago the Austrian press published a document entitled "(NORZAG) Defense Plan 69" which attests that U.S. nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs aboard U.S. planes are targeted not only on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries, but also on West Germany and a number of "friendly and neutral states." The implementation of strikes against additional military targets located on neutral territories, according to the above document, has to be specially authorized by NATO headquarters in Brussels. Thus, as the newspaper VOLKSSTIMME wrote on this subject, a few NATO generals are deciding the question of whether, for instance, Austria will be included in the planned nuclear bombing raids. Apparently that is how the United States wants to "defend" and "guarantee" Austria's neutrality. At any rate, this desire has been repeatedly stated by ranking representatives of official Washington.

Gen Rogers also spoke of respecting Austrian neutrality in his interview, but he immediately expressed a readiness to take Austria under NATO's wing. Here the American general was helped by the reporter, who obligingly asked a "suitable" question about what the NATO command intends to do if Warsaw Pact troops "move into the southwestern regions of the FRG through Austria," and would not these actions take "too much time, since events will develop quickly." Rogers reassured the zealous reporter by stating firmly that "it will just take one phone call to solve that question."

There you are. No more and no less.

The absurdity of the idea that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries intend to attack anyone is obvious to every sensible person. The Austrians probably have food for thought when Gen Rogers picks up the phone....

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROGRAM WITH LUXEMBOURG -- Luxembourg January 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Luxembourg signed a programme for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1985-1986 today. It provides for a further development of ties between the two countries in education, science, culture and sport. A multitude of events are planned as part of the programme; among them are art exhibitions, Soviet book displays, guest performances by Soviet artistes in Luxenbourg, the exchange of delegations of workers in science, education and culture. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 11 Jan 85 LD]

GROMYKO, ALGERIAN ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD171911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received in the Kremlin today Allahoum, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. An exchange of views took place on the prospects for further development of bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations and on a number of topical international problems. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the level of development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the USSR, and the two countries' intention to strengthen and extend political, economic, cultural, and other links between the USSR and Algeria was reaffirmed. The ambassador reported Algeria's appraisal of the situations that have now arisen in the Near East and the Maghreb.

IRAQI PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

JN161440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (INA) -- A delegation from the Iraqi Journalists Association led by Husayn al-Samarra'i, head of the association's Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Moscow today on a visit to the USSR that will last several days at the invitation of the USSR Union of Journalists. The Iraqi delegation will hold talks with officials in the USSR Union of Journalists and editors in chief of Soviet papers and magazines to promote relations between the two countries' press institutions.

RESISTANCE FORCES ATTACK ISRAELIS IN S. LEBANON

LD161400 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Beirut January 16 TASS -- Fighting men of the Lebanese Patriotic Resistance Front staged eight successful attacks in southern Lebanon in the past 24 hours. They opened fire at Israeli Army convoys from grenade launchers and automatic weapons in the area of Sayda and not far from Kfar-Fila village. Motorized Israeli patrols came under attacks in the region south of Saida near Adlun and Kfar Hunah settlements. The patriots also attacked the positions of Israeli invaders and the "Southern Lebanese Army" in the areas of Batir-Jazzin and Hasbayya, 20 Israeli invaders and their henchmen were killed and wounded, and their military equipment destroyed in the attacks.

Nabih Birri, the Lebanese minister for southern Lebanon and reconstruction, described armed resistance to the invaders as the only way to put an end to the Israeli occupation. He said that the withdrawal of Israeli forces without a definite time schedule was nothing else than deception. Lebanon, Nabih Birri said, still insisted on a complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupation troops from all occupied territories. Lebanese Minister of Posts and Communications Joseph al-Hashim in his turn said that the purpose of Tel Aviv's planned unilateral move was aimed at making Lebanon accept the demands set forth by Israel at the talks in Al-Naqurah. Armed formations of the Lebanese rival factions continued exchanges of fire, including artillery fire, over the past day in the 'Alayh mountains region. Israeli agents staged several bomb explosions in the western sector of the Lebanese capital. The explosions have caused civilian casualties.

TASS REPORTS IRAN, IRAQ BATTLE CLAIMS

15 Jan

LD151626 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad January 15 TASS -- Iraqi Air Force planes attacked on Monday a "big marine target" in the area of the Iranian oil port of Khark, says the statement by a spokesman for the Iraqi chief military command.

In Maysan sector Iraqi helicopters destroyed an Iranian naval boat. On the southern sector of the front in the east of Basra fighting continued with the use of artillery, in whose course the Iranian Army suffered losses in manpower and materiel.

Iranian artillery shelled the outskirts of Basra.

Nicosia January 15 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that over the past twenty-four hours Iranian aircraft brought down an Iraqi fighter aircraft, which invaded Iranian air space over the Persian Gulf.

Artillery duels were continuing on the Iranian-Iraqi front. They were most intensive on the southern sector. The Iranian Air Force bombed Iraqi Army positions and inflicted upon the Iraqis losses in manpower and materiel. A radar station in the area of the city of Rawanduz has been destroyed.

17 Jan

LD171514 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad January 17 TASS -- Iraqi warplanes in the past 24 hours hit a "large naval target" in the area of the biggest Iranian oil terminal at Khark, Iraq High Command said in a communique.

Iraqi artillery rained shells on Iranian Army positions in The Maysan sector, inflicting manpower and materiel losses on the enemy. Fighting continued also east of Basra.

Nicosia January 17 TASS -- Iranian units in the past 24 hours silenced several artillery units of the enemy in the areas of Ilam and Bakhtaran, the news agency IRNA reported. Over 20 Iraqi servicemen were killed or wounded. There were artillery shoot-outs in the southern sector of the front, which left a number of observation posts and troop shelters destroyed.

S. AFRICAN REACTION TO KENNEDY VIEWS NOTED

PM171459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Rejoinder": "Where Is Racism More Insolent?"]

[Text] A typical skirmish recently took place in South Africa. Having completed a familiarization tour of that country, prominent U.S. politician Senator E. Kennedy condemned the apartheid system existing there. This irritated the leaders of the racist regime. The senator's criticism of the White House's policy of "constructive cooperation" with South Africa did not suit them either.

It is noteworthy that South Africa's rulers did not do much to deny the horrifying facts noted by the senator of the flouting of the indigenous population's basic rights. Something else upset their racist self-esteem: It was a visitor from a certain power that was taking up arms against racial segregation -- from the power with which they have always felt a spiritual kinship that they truly value. And all of a sudden this! It could not be tolerated, Pretoria decided. So C. Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development, and education, declared that the U.S. politician should not criticize South Africa's racist policy. Why? Because according to him, the whites in South Africa have not exterminated the local population on the same scale as the whites in the United States did. "The number of Indians in the United States," Viljoen pointed out, "has been reduced to a few small groupings driven onto reservations in the desert." And in the situation which has emerged the foreign minister of the racist state, R. Botha, thought that he had the right to pose as virtually the defender of American blacks. He announced on television that the U.S. senator should devote more attention to the situation of blacks in his own country. "Mortality among U.S. black children," Botha pointed out, "is double the mortality among white children, and there are three times as many poor people among blacks as among whites."

A counterargument followed immediately: "Infant mortality among blacks in South Africa is not two but six times as great as among whites," E. Kennedy parried. "The blacks in South Africa are not 3 times but 30 times as poor as the whites."

Judging by television reports, the disputing sides did not manage to agree on the answer to the question: Where are colored people more oppressed and where have more been exterminated -- in South Africa or the United States?

TEXT OF CONDOLENCES ON ETHIOPIAN RAIL CRASH

PM171511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee; to the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia:

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium express profound condolences regarding the railroad disaster in the Awash area, which resulted in losses of life.

We would like you to convey our sincere sympathy to the families of those who died.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS NICARAGUA VISIT

PM171658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan -- A USSR delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Managua for home. The delegation took part in measures connected with Daniel Ortega Saavedra's inauguration as president of Nicaragua.

The Soviet guests attended the opening ceremony of the National Assembly -- the republic's first parliament elected as a result of genuine, free, democratic elections, and also took part in the festivities to mark the swearing in of the first president of the revolutionary republic.

The delegation had a meeting with D. Ortega and other leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan Government. The delegation also attended a festival to mark the opening of a sugar refinery on the outskirts of Managua built with the help of socialist Cuba. The delegation returned to Moscow 14 January.

TASS ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN C. AMERICA

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 15 Jan 85

["The Policy of Interference Should Be Ended" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz appeared off Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, an official spokesman for the Nicaraguan Armed Forces said in Manila [as received]. The aircraft carrier will be used in the new exercises to be staged by the Pentagon close to the Nicaraguan boundaries.

The presence close to Nicaragua's coasts of one of the biggest U.S. warships with nuclear weapons, 90 planes and hundreds of Marines on board is another patent example of the United States' policy of gross interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The new provocative show of force during which U.S. armoured troops will be stationed just five kilometres away from the Nicaraguan border indicates that the White House persists with its course at a military solution of the crisis situation in the region, at the further intensification of its interventionist actions in the region.

Meanwhile the Washington administration is sabotaging the actions of Latin American countries, members of the "Contadora Group, aimed at the quest of a political solution of the crisis. As is known, an "Act of Peace" has been prepared as a result of the efforts of the "Contadora Group" over many months. It could lead to a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region.

Showing its sincere will for peace, the Nicaraguan Government expressed the readiness to sign immediately that important document without any changes, if the same is done by other Central American countries and if it is supported by the United States. But pro-American regimes of the region on Washington's bid actually blocked the adoption of the "Act of Peace" by making obviously unacceptable amendments to its text.

Washington diplomacy is thus, in point of fact, frustrating peace efforts of countries of the "Contadora Group" supported by the entire world community. Moreover, Washington diplomacy promotes the preservation of a seat of tension in Central America extremely dangerous for unversal peace. So in order to solve successfully complex problems of the region, it is necessary, above all, to put an end to the United States interference, to its hostile terroristic actions against Nicaragua.

BRAZIL ELECTION NEW PHASE IN DEMOCRATIC CHANGES

LD161539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] In Brazil, in accordance with the constitution in force there, an electoral college comprising 686 members has by show of hands elected the head of state. He is the country's eminent political figure, the 74-year-old Tancredo de Almeida Neves, representing the block of opposition forces, the Democratic Alliance. The block enjoys the support of the three leading legal parties, as well as left-wing organizations under semilegal conditions, including the Communist Party.

For the first time in the last 20 years, since the coup d'etat, a civilian government has come to power in Brazil, notes international journalist Valeriy Ivanov. Brazilians relate the election of Neves to their hopes for an improvement in the socioeconomic situation and for a deepening of the process of democratic changes, but it would be no exaggeration to say that the presidential elections in Brazil are of importance not just for that country, but for the entire continent. They, so to speak, complete the first stage of the general process of restoring democracy to the South American countries, taking the form of a restoration of constitutional norms of life.

The beginning came in Bolivia, where in 1982, after 18 years of rule by the military, the bloc of left-wing forces, Democratic and Popular Unity, came to power. The baton was then taken up by Argentina, where at the end of 1983 the civilian government of Raul Alfonsin took over from the military, having mapped out a number of important measures to confirm the democratic processes. Following Argentina, in November 1984, elections were held in neighboring Uruguay. The leader of the bourgeois Colorado Party, Sanguinetti, was victorious, and he stated his intention to form a government with the participation of all political forces represented in parliament, including the coalition of left-wing forces, which includes the Communists.

These changes are without doubt creating a new, additional stimulus to the struggle of the peoples of Chile, Paraguay, and other countries of the region against repressive pro-imperialist regimes, for democracy and social progress. It is evident that with the change in the nature of the authorities of Brazil the struggle for democratic transformations in South America is entering a new phase.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT-ELECT ADVOCATES REFORMS

LD161424 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Brasilia January 16 TASS -- In an address to the nation Tancredo Neves, prominent Brazilian politician, elected president of the country, came out in favor of promoting the process of democratization of domestic political life and made note of the need of overcoming the existing acute social and economic problems, specifically, he reaffirmed his intention to convene the National Constituent Assembly next year which is to enact a new constitution of Brazil.

It is planned that the new president will take office March 15. The civilian government being formed now is to begin functioning on the same day. According to the Brazilian press, March 15 will be the day when the military who ruled the country for the past 20 years will also hand down to the new government the problems experienced by Brazil.

The papers recall that the country's external debt is nearing 110 billion dollars, the rate of inflation has reached 220 per cent and that unemployment has grown steeply. "We will strive to do everything within our capabilities to alleviate the plight of the people", Tancredo Neves said in the address to the nation.

Touching on the international situation, Tancredo Neves stressed the need of following and developing further the present foreign policy of the country aimed at maintaining equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with all the countries of the world.

PRAVDA LINKS U.S. TO MEXICAN ELECTORAL RIOTS

PM171636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ognev dispatch under the rubric "Latin American: Washington Interference": "Destabilization -- A Familiar Method"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, Jan -- Bloody events flared up on New Year's Eve in a number of cities in the Mexican State of Coahuila, which borders on the United States. On the night of 31 December, after the new mayors who won the 2 December municipal elections had been sworn in, the "aggrieved" candidates for these posts from the right-wing National Action Party held demonstrations which developed into riots.

Surprising as it may seem, virtually all of Mexico's political forces agreed in their assessment of the events. In the words of Ricardo Govela, representative of the Workers' Socialist Party, the National Action Party's strategy is formulated in the United States and is part of Washington's overall strategy toward Central America, the Caribbean, and the entire Latin American region. It is aimed at installing reactionary regimes favorable to the United States on the continent, politicians from other parties and from public organizations have noted.

People here are observing that the U.S. Administration, in trying to achieve this goal, gambled on the extreme right-wing opposition party, the National Action Party. Washington is in fact interfering in the country's internal affairs by backing the National Action Party. In the words of the press here, John Gavin, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, has become the party's mouthpiece.

"Mexico will defend its sovereignty and will not submit to any foreign power!" President Miguel de la Madrid stated in connection with the events in Coahuila.

FAILURE OF U.S. PLANS FOR JAMAICA SPARKS UNREST

LD180019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Jan 85

["Washington's Bankrupt Miracle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: Latest reports from news agencies tell of a sharp worsening of the internal political situation in Jamaica.

Mass popular protest demonstrations against the government's economic policy have virtually brought the country to a standstill. Public transportation is not working, schools and shops are shut. The demonstrators demand the resignation of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's cabinet and the holding of new general elections. The large detachments of the army and police used against the demonstrators used firearms. Several people have been killed and many wounded. In response, barricades have sprung up on the streets.

The stormy events in this small Caribbean state are evidence of a new failure of the policy of the White House in the region. In 1980, after a lengthy campaign of economic destabilization of Jamaica, Washington achieved a defeat at the elections for the progressive government of Michael Manley, which had been carrying out an independent internal and external policy which did not suit the United States. The American placeman Seaga who replaced him immediately granted foreign, primarily American, capital wide access to the country's national economy.

Jamaica was to be a kind of touchstone of the "Caribbean initiative" of the present boss of the White House, the aim of which is to bind the countries of the region to the United States through financial sops and thorough penetration by American private capital into their economy. However, 4 and 1/2 years of the pro-American regime in power in Jamaica has not led to the optimistic results expected in Washington. The "Caribbean economic wonder" did not come about. On the contrary, the island is now going through an economic crisis, unprecedented in its history, because of its subjection to the diktat of American monopolies. The extraction of bauxite -- the country's chief export product -- has gone down by one-third. The national currency was devalued by more than half last year alone. The army of unemployed, according to data of THE NEW YORK TIMES, involves 25 percent of Jamaica's working population.

All this could not fail to provoke a stormy increase of dissatisfaction of the broad masses with the antipeople policy of the ruling regime. The present events are a natural result of such dissatisfaction.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE BETTER RELATIONS WITH CUBA

LD181041 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 18 TASS -- A group of American congressmen who have just returned from a trip to Cuba have urged the Reagan administration to take steps toward the normalisation of relations with that country. At a press conference held in the U.S. capital Congressman William Alexander stressed that Cuba favoured the solution of all the problems in relations with the U.S. by means of negotiations. Congressmen Jim Leach pointed out, in his turn, that the U.S. should heed the calls of the Cuban Government to give up the present-day hostile policy with regard to Cuba.

TANJUG: CPSU CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

LD171334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today's PRAVDA carries a commentary giving ideological pointers for the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress has not yet been convened officially, but according to unofficial information it will be held in the second half of December.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

PM171605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Editorial article: "Seeking To Emulate the Supreme Demands of Socialism; Greeting the 27th CPSU Congress" -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] Our party is advancing to greet its next, 27th, congress. In preparing for it the CPSU deems it necessary to consider comprehensively the path it has traveled, to give a precise scientific assessment of the present state of affairs, to bring to the awareness of every communist and every Soviet person all the novelty and diversity of the tasks facing us, and to prompt the need to resolve them creatively. On this basis work is now underway on a new draft of the party program.

Of exceptionally great importance in this connection is the article by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "Up to the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism. Some Topical Problems of the CPSU's Theory, Strategy, and Tactics." The article generalizes the main achievements of the party's collective thought in developing Marxist-Leninist theory and analyzing the real experience and prospects of the socialist society built in our country. It outlines the main avenues for the elaboration of the CPSU's strategy and tactics under present conditions. The ideas, premises, and conclusions contained in the article outline a range of questions which are designed to become a kind of linchpin for the congress' ideological, organizational, and mass political preparation.

Fundamental theoretical and political importance is attached to the article's description of the unique nature of the period our society is living through and of the essence of the process which the party defines as the improvement of developed socialism. The actual practice of socialist creation has placed on the agenda the task of assessing more accurately and realistically the degree of socioeconomic maturity achieved by Soviet society and the specific features and duration of the historical period which has to be passed through on the way to achieving the supreme goal of the working class and all working people -- building communism. Proceeding from a sober, scientifically substantiated view of our reality and overcoming instances of impulsiveness allowed in the past in theoretical and political thought, the CPSU has concluded that IT IS DEVELOPED SOCIALISM WHICH WILL BE HISTORICALLY THE IMMEDIATE PERIOD OF OUR ADVANCE. The theoretical expression of this has been the concept of developed socialism as a special, necessary, and prolonged stage in the first phase of communist formation.

Like Marxist-Leninist teaching as a whole, the concept of developed socialism is not a composite of set propositions but a system of views which is constantly being enriched. The period since the 26th CPSU Congress in which, having generalized all that is substantially new in science and practice in recent decades, the party has substantiated a whole complex of ideas which have enriched the modern theory of socialism -- this period has been particularly fruitful on this plane.

Major milestones have been the CPSU Central Committee November (1982), June (1983), and February (1984) Plenums. They marked the consistent assertion of a profoundly realistic understanding of the improvement of developed socialism and the specification and creative renewal of the party's strategy and tactics on this basis.

The CPSU proceeds from the premise that Soviet society has now come really close to frontiers which, in a certain sense, will mark a turning point. The qualitative changes prepared by the entire course of our development and the tremendous creative activity of the party and people have become imminent in all spheres of life. The point of these imminent changes is that TODAY WE CAN AND MUST ADVANCE, STEERING TOWARD THE SUPREME, MOST DEMANDING IDEAS OF SOCIALISM.

This proposition fully accords with the realism embodied in the concept of developed socialism. It is important to see clearly what society can and cannot achieve within the framework of the first phase of communism, and that means we cannot be allowed to set ourselves attractive but unattainable goals. Of course, we also must not fall into the opposite extreme, that is, we must not underestimate the potential of the socialist system or be guided by understated ideas about its creative strength. The former and the latter are both alien to the very revolutionary spirit of our society.

In the determining sphere of social life -- the economy -- the party is directing its efforts toward completing its intensification and considerably accelerating scientific and technical progress. Today we can and must set as a practical task of program importance the task of making the country reach the top world level of labor productivity. In our society this will be a necessary and sufficient condition for achieving just as high a standard for the people's welfare.

In the social sphere the party will do everything to help intensify the processes leading to the establishment of a classless socialist society and the nation's further prosperity and rapprochement, and will seek to ensure that social relations are built everywhere and in everything in strict accordance with the social justice inherent in our system.

The CPSU's main aim in developing the political system is to develop in all its breadth the creative force of the people's socialist self-administration. This naturally presupposes a further increase in the party's leading role. The creation of new economic, social, and political living conditions for our society and the growth of the working masses' awareness and culture will pave the way to achieving the communists' humanist ideal -- the all-around development of the individual.

We must persistently seek to ensure that seeking to emulate the supreme norms of socialism becomes a habit, that it pervades the work of all party, trade union, Komsomol, and social organizations and soviet, state, and economic organs and the thinking and actions of every Soviet person.

Our society's further progress is inconceivable without substantial changes in the economic sphere. It is necessary not simply to pull up individual lagging sectors. A QUALITATIVE ADVANCE IN THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS IMPERATIVE. The question now is that it is necessary to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in increasing the efficiency and intensifying all its sectors. The retooling of the national economy on the basis of the last word in science and technology is the material foundation for resolving this very important task. The problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress, updating the country's production apparatus, and making more economical use of it are now the focus of the party's attention.

Marxist-Leninist theory teaches us that the development of production forces always has a specific social form, shaped by production relations. Here these relations are exceptionally dynamic and mobile and their improvement is a decisive condition for the rapid and effective development of production forces. This is borne out by the positive experience whereby new economic forms immediately and tangibly help the technical and technological modernization of production and a considerable upsurge in labor productivity. This is borne out by negative experience in those instances when forms and methods of economic management which were forced and gave a good account of themselves in the past bar the way to new technology. The conclusion is clear: it is essential to seek most resolutely to create the economic conditions without which plans for retooling the national economy and intensifying it can be left hanging in midair.

In recent years the party has been actively engaged in the solution of these questions. A large amount of work is being launched aimed at forming an economic management mechanism which accords with the high demands of developed socialism. This mechanism should be aimed at using intensive, qualitative growth factors. It should consider and link together all the multiplicity of economic interests existing in society and turn them into the motive force of the national economy's all-around progress. Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes: "Highly productive technology augmented by universal economic interest in its use -- that alone is what, properly speaking, can make reality the imminent economic breakthrough and secure the union of two revolutions, the scientific-technical and the social revolutions, and reveal with new force the advantages of the socialist organization of production."

Precision and sobriety in economic calculations are more necessary than ever for the successful implementation of our plans. But this approach toward matters should not become narrow practicality enclosed in immediate workaday concerns. Specificity, efficiency, and organization must be organically combined with broad political vision, with the ability to generalize and express the main thing which shapes the present and the future of the Soviet economy.

Life urgently demands that BOTH OUR PLAN DECISIONS AND OUR ENTIRE ECONOMIC PRACTICE ARE PAINSTAKINGLY SUBSTANTIATED, PRIMARILY ON THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LEVELS. AND THIS PRESUPPOSES AN IN-DEPTH KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SOCIALISM'S OBJECTIVE LAWS. Only by clearly understanding their thrust and constantly tuning the mechanism of their utilization is it possible to count on success. This presupposes the all-around consolidation and improvement of plan principles in organizing our economic life, and that includes the all-around use of autonomous financing methods and the skillful use of price, profit, and other commodity-money levers.

The more mature and developed the socialist economy becomes, the stricter the demands on the consolidation of its inherent laws and the higher the price which has to be paid for the inability or, as sometimes happens, the reluctance to consider them. In brief, in resolving economic questions we must not forget that the economy must be the economy and that to manage it successfully methods are needed which fully take into account its nature. The party leadership of the economy is based on this principle. Its gist is expresssed in the brief, meaningful formula: "Economic affairs, political methods."

For party committees of all levels engaging in the economy means being engaged with the people who manage the economy. They are called on to arouse the masses' creative initiative by every means, to reveal the expanse of their constructive energy, to mold a modern type of economic thinking, socialist enterprise, and efficiency. Constant attention must be paid to the selection, placement, and education of economic cadres. We must be concerned and ensure that they have a broad political purview, master modern methods of economic management, and know how to administer matters thrifily and effectively.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article reveals the thrust of the party's conclusion that UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS GROWS AND INTENSIFIES. On the one hand, the economy's successes ensure an increasingly tangible upsurge in the people's welfare. On the other, better working and living conditions in society boost its production potential and produce a substantial economic effect. Now that the task of retooling the economy and achieving a breakthrough in its intensification has faced us in all its magnitude, it is extremely important to make clear that it is a case of a change which must be implemented FOR THE SAKE OF man and THROUGH man. The intensificiation of production is simply impossible without a truly proprietorial, that is an enterprising and responsible, approach toward matters on the part of every worker at literally every workplace.

The party devotes heightened attention in its economic work to what is called the human factor in production. This is required by the course toward the all-around implementation of the main advantage of the economic system of socialism which, to use Lenin's people "the opportunity TO WORK FOR THEMSELVES..."("Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, p 196). Today this proposition is theoretically indisputable and confirmed by the country's entire historical experience; it must be further developed in our practice.

This task can and must be resolved on the basis of the implementation of distribution based on labor -- a principle basic to socialism. V.I. Lenin taught: "...Distribution is the method, tool, and means for increasing production" ("Completed Collected Works," Vol 43, p 359). This is not simply a theoretical proposition; it is a very important instruction for us, whose meaning should be understood and embodied in the activity of all echelons of the economic structure -- from stockraising units and shops to ministries and departments. Vigorous, serious, thoughtful work is needed, aimed at improving and in some cases substantially restructuring the prevailing practice of paying and encouraging labor.

This work is being developed and has already produced quite good results in leading financially autonomous teams at many enterprises operating under the conditions of the economic experiment. As a whole, however, matters are proceeding only slowly. The inertia of old, outdated methods of economic management still prevails in the organization of labor and the forms of its payment, in the use of public comsumption funds, price formation, and supply and trade. This gives rise to negative phenomena of a dual nature. In some cases wages continue to rise more rapidly than labor productivity. In others, conversely, production successes, often even really outstanding achievements by labor collectives and individual workers fail to provide them with substantial material reward. Where does this lead? Only to the point where people begin to treat their work formally and their labor enthusiasm wanes.

THE STRICT DEPENDENCE OF WAGE AND INCOME ON THE REAL RESULTS OF LABOR IS AN ESSENTIAL NORM, A LAW OF THE ECONOMY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM. IT IS ALSO A DEMAND OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE INHERENT IN OUR SOCIETY. None of us can doubt the fact that renumeration, the distribution of benefits according to labor, is a most just matter. And, conversely, if deviations from it are allowed, if the notorious wage-leveling flourishes, then this perturbs our conscience and is interpreted as injustice.

The struggle against embezzlers of public resources, bribe-takers, and speculators, measures to introduce order in all our efforts, and the consolidation of discipline are necessary and important parts of this great work.

Its importance is not merely that it makes it possible to eliminate certain shortcomings and omissions from our life. It is particularly important that the successes achieved in this work boost people's morale and inspire them to new labor efforts.

To live better, we must work better. This truth is firmly entering the public consciousness; however, it also obliges us to understand the following point: He who works badly must be prepared not for a better life or even his former life but for a worse life. We must achieve a situation in which each person will receive his full due for his work and be fully responsible for it. Conscientious, highly productive labor must not only be rewarded materially but must also be encouraged socially and morally. Therefore, Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, the following formula is also correct: In order to work better, we must live better.

The working person's vital requirements and interests are the social guideline of our economic progress and social progress as a whole. This invariably defines the party's line toward improving the standard of the people's prosperity, strengthening Soviet people's health, expanding the stock of available housing, and developing and improving the system of general and vocational education. This also defined the measures which help the development of collectivist principles in production and society, while at the same time enhancing each person's individual responsibility for the matter assigned him and his personal interest in his work.

People working in an interested, aware manner are the main reserve, essentially an inexhaustible reserve, for the acceleration of the country's economic development that is needed now. To bring this main reserve fully into operation, a kind of breakthrough in social consciousness is necessary now. That is one of the central themes of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article. The gist of the matter is that the new ideas put forward by the party and the specific guidelines and aims formulated by it will remain a dead letter unless they are correctly understood by every person and interpreted as a precise expression of society's desires and interests, unless they are assimilated in practice by society, so to speak.

It is a case of resolving -- and, if possible, rapidly -- two closely connected tasks: first, bringing the party's innovatory ideas to the masses' awareness and, second, arousing in each Soviet person the need and forming in him the readiness and ability to use his labor and active civic stance to support the party's line aimed at profound qualitative changes in all spheres of the country's life. This means that, as the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed, it is ideological activity which is being increasingly advanced to the fore -- ideological activity whose point under present conditions is to ensure a definite reorientation of social public consciousness.

Before resolving the tasks directly connected with building communism, it is necessary to travel to the end of one more stage in the first phase of communist formation -- the stage of developed socialism. THE ASSIMILATION OF THIS CONCLUSION REACHED BY OUR PARTY MUST BE THE CORE OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF REORIENTING SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

The fact that our country has entered the stage of developed socialism is a very great gain for the Soviet people. But we are only at the start of this stage. We are closely aware that all socialist principles and norms are a long way from being observed fully, consistently, and unconditionally in each "cell" of our social organism. Society still has a very great deal to do to ensure that socialism in our country becomes developed in every respect.

The formula of "developed socialism" cannot be treated as some kind of certificate authenticating our achievements and automatically guaranteeing successes in the future. IT MUST DISPOSE US ALL TO VIGOROUS, CREATIVE WORK, TO MAKE HEADWAY THAT IS RAPID AND MORE FRUITFUL THAN BEFORE.

A realistic assessment of the degree of maturity of the socialism built in our country makes it possible to assess more clearly and soberly the broad opportunities which exist to complete, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, the restructuring of all spheres of society on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in socialism. At the same time, this assessment requires the rectification of views of the content and duration of the socialist phase and the necessary prerequisites for the transition to communism. The party proceeds from the premise that the improvement of the socialism built in our country will comprise an integral historical era which will have its own specific degrees, its own sequence of tasks, and its own deadlines.

In all the party's ideological-political work and in our propaganda and agitation it is essential to proceed from precisely this premise. Two factors deserve special attention.

FIRST, of course, it is not a case of some revision or belittlement of our undisputed achievements, or the very rich experience accumulated by Lenin's party and the heroic Soviet people. It is a case of a scientifically rigorous, Marxist assessment of the socialism built in our country and of a comprehensively balanced, objective attitude toward the path we have traveled. This requires that we stand firmly on the soil of facts, that we do not replace our knowledge of the natural laws and true course of social development with emotions and the arbitrary plan of imagination.

It is well known that at the time of the October Revolution, Russia had not completely reached the level of development in its production forces and culture necessary for the creation of socialism. The victory of October immediately made Russia the most advanced country politically. This, as Lenin put it, was a change in "the usual historical order" which naturally left its mark on all our subsequent development. On the one hand, the vitality and universality of Marxist-Leninist theory was affirmed in practice in this development, while on the other the specific features of the Soviet path to socialism emerged.

We must treat our history with respect and care. It must not be rewritten or erased. Any kind of discrediting or nihilistic canceling out of the past is inadmissible and politically harmful. Equally, the treatment of history must not turn into nostalgia for what has vanished, into its embroidering, into the desire to consign to oblivion the errors, blunders, and phenomena which contradicted the very nature of our system but which are nevertheless also a part of our past. A GREAT AND MOST REALISTIC SCIENCE -- MARXISM-LENINISM -- ENABLES US TO SEE LIFE AS IT IS, TO AVOID SKETCHINESS AND OVERSIMPLIFICATION, TO UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT, THE PAST, AND THE FUTURE IN ALL THEIR DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY.

SECOND, some of our present problems and difficulties are associated precisely with the fact that all the tasks thrown up by the change in the "usual historical order," of which Lenin spoke, have not been fully resolved. Their full resolution will provide wide scope for revealing the advantages of socialism in all spheres of social life and for the gradual transition to communism -- precisely gradual, because any haste, any running ahead is, in point of fact, accounted for by an oversimplified interpretation of the path we have traveled. This in turn gives rise to the temptation to count our present shortcomings and omissions as natural concomitants of socialism which, it is said, can be eliminated only under full communism. Whatever the motives that dictate such an approach, it turns into a reluctance to boldly and creatively seek ways to eradicate the very causes of shortcomings and omissions.

In other words, such an approach lowers the level of the demands on socialism and ultimately slows down progress toward communism.

In ideology, propaganda, and the social sciences it is necessary to resolutely eliminate a dogmatic, schoolboy approach to our revolutionary teaching and slogans which fail to reflect the essence and nature of the present stage in the development of Soviet society. We must constantly learn how to combine the principal tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of improving the socialism which we have built. We must not evade acute questions directly put. One of them is formulated roughly as follows: Does the concept of developed socialism not postpone the communist prospect? Of course not. THERE IS NO WAY TO COMMUNISM OTHER THAN THROUGH THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIALISM WHICH WE HAVE BUILT. EVERY STEP FORWARD IN THIS DIRECTION IS A STEP TOARD OUR GREAT GOAL. This is fully in accordance with Lenin's point that "communism is the highest level of the development of socialism" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 39, p 380).

Of course, the reorientation of social consciousness is a multifaceted, complex, and quite lengthy process. CPSU documents of recent years and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's articles and speeches constitute its basis. It is necessary to do everything to make this process one of the key directions in the ideological and political preparations of our entire party for the 27th congress.

MOLDAVIAN IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD171535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Discussions took place today at a meeting of Moldavia's ideological aktiv on the theoretical and practical significance for the republic of the documents and materials relating to the all-union scientific-practical conference on improving ideological mass political work. It was noted that for the republic's party organizations the period since the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum had been a time of further improvement in the style and methods used in the communist education of the working people, and in strengthening discipline, organization, and order.

However, participants in the meeting said, there were still many shortcomings in ideological political-educative work. Measures were outlined to eliminate these shortcomings, and to bring about the propositions set forth in Comrade Chernenko's article, "At the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism," and in material of the all-union scientific-practical conference.

Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

HOUSING, CIVIL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER RETIRES

PM161525 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Diary"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade A.G. Bykhanov of the post of RSFSR minister of housing and civil construction on his retirement.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers thanked Comrade Anatoliy Georgiyevich Bykhanov for his conscientious work as RSFSR minister of housing and civil construction.

14 JAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

PM151553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 14 January in the Kremlin.

The Presidium examined the question of the progress of preparations for the union and autonomous republic supreme soviet and local soviet elections. The session noted that the election campaign is a major sociopolitical event of great importance for further consolidating people's power and improving the activity of the soviets at all levels. It is proceeding everywhere in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm on the part of Soviet people and under the sign of active preparations for the routine 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia and the creation of the first soviets.

Elections will be held for 15 union republic supreme soviets, 20 autonomous republic supreme soviets, and 52,041 local soviets. More than 2.3 million electoral okrugs and 176,000 electoral wards have been formed to hold the elections. Around 9 million representatives of public organizations and labor collectives are members of electoral commissions.

An important stage of the election campaign is the nomination of candidate deputies. At preelection meetings of working people, fervently approving the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, candidate deputies are being nominated from among worthy representatives of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people -- workers, kolkhoz members, scientific and cultural figures, specialists from various sectors of the national economy, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and servicemen. Soviet people unanimously named K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and state leaders as the first candidate deputies for the union republic supreme soviets.

Great mass political work, in which thousands of propaganda, agitation, and political information workers are taking part, is being carried out in labor collectives, at agitation centers, in voters' clubs, and in residential districts. The progress of the election campaign is being given wide coverage in the press and on television and radio. The approaching elections have evoked tremendous labor enthusiasm and a desire among working people to fulfill successfully the targets of 1985 -- the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- and fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

In an adopted resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and local soviet ispolkoms continue to devote unremitting attention to the election campaign and take the necessary measures to ensure that elections are held at a high organizational and political standard. It is proposed that soviets, in close cooperation with trade union and Komsomol organs, ensure the active participation in the election campaign of cultural and enlightenment institutions and organizations and make the maximum use of their potential to propagandize the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people, their cohesion around the Communist Party, the friendship of the peoples of the land of the soviets, and the advantages of the Soviet state and social system.

In accordance with the results of the election campaign and in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1984) Plenums, the soviets are entrusted with outlining measures to promote the further improvement and perfection of their work with regard to the suggestions and criticisms made by citizens at election meetings and also at meetings where local societ ispolkoms and their organs report back to labor collectives and to the population at places of residence, and they are recommended to examine attentively and promptly questions raised in working people's letters and requests.

Next the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the question of the work of Altay Kray soviets in the leadership of agro-industrial associations. It was pointed out in the report by V.T. Mishchenko, chairman of Altay Krayispolkom, in the coreport by G.P. Razumovskiy, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and in speeches by session participants that, in accordance with the 26th party congress guidelines and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the kray's soviets under the leadership of the kray party organization are carrying out definite organizational and political education work to implement the tasks of the food program and concentrating the attention of agro-industrial associations on stepping up the intensification of agricultural production, enhancing its efficiency, and accelerating social transformations in the countryside. The construction of sociocultural projects has been expanded. The well-being of rural workers is being enhanced. These questions are regularly discussed at soviet sessions and ispolkom sittings and in standing commissions. The work experience of agro-industrial associations is generalized and disseminated, and they are given the necessary assistance. The soviets' influence on increasing production and purchases and reducing losses of agricultural products is strengthening.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the kray's soviets have still not achieved the necessary harmoniousness and results in the work of many agro-industrial associations or in their commissioning of all reserves and potential for steadily increasing volumes of production and purchases of agricultural products, improving their quality, and achieving high efficiency in the sectors of the complex. There is serious laggardness in the fulfillment of a number of targets of the food program. Scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems are being assimilated only slowly. The highly productive utilization of land, particularly reclaimed land, is not being ensured. Livestock and poultry productivity remains low on may kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The soviets are doing little to monitor the organization of intersector ties. Economic work on the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the assimilation of forms and methods of carrying on production under financially autonomous conditions and assessing the results of activity from the positions, above all, of qualitative indicators need improvement and perfection. Insufficient attention is devoted to the introduction of the collective contract and other progressive forms of organizing and remunerating labor and to the struggle against unproductive expenditure and losses. The necessary measures have not been taken to increase the responsibility of enterprises and organizations serving kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the achievement of high end results.

Speakers at the session also spoke about how new forms of the management of agriculture are being tested in various regions of the country and about ways to further improve relations among all partners in the agro-industrial complex.

In an adopted resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed Altay Kray soviets and their ispolkoms to implement specific measures to eliminate the said shortcomings and to strengthen organizational and political education work on realizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and April and October (1984) Plenums, on fulfilling the targets of the food program, running the economy in sectors of the agro-industrial complex more rationally, and widely developing socialist competition.

The initiative and professional efficiency of soviets of agro-industrial associations are to be enhanced, and they are to be given specific assistance in improving the style, forms, and methods of work and in utilizing the rights granted and the available potential. The Presidium pointed to the need to ensure the soviets' effective monitoring of the work of agro-industrial associations in enhancing the standard and stability of farming, in introducing industrial technologies more widely, making better use of equipment and fertilizers, increasing production volumes of grain and other agricultural products, and ensuring their safe storage; strengthening cooperation among agricultural and water resources organs in comprehensive land reclamation and in the timely opening up and efficient utilization of land; increasing livestock and poultry productivity; improving the quality of feed and reducing losses; and more fully realizing the potential of the subsidiary rural plots of enterprises and the population in increasing food resources.

The kray's agro-industrial associations are instructed to enhance the standard of economic work and strive to introduce autonomous financing and the collective contract more widely, to strengthen contract discipline, and to make better use of economic levers and incentives to ensure higher labor productivity, lower prime production costs, and profitable work by all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended enhancing the responsibility of agro-industrial association councils for the social restructuring of the countryside, improving rural workers' working and living conditions, securing cadres, and creating stable labor collectives. All possible assistance in expanding the construction of housing which involves the use of the population's assets and in improving the level of provision of amenities in the housing stock, paying special attention to the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for commissioning preschool establishments, health care projects, and general educational schools, and completing the drawing up of projects for the planning and building up of farms' central complexes, is to be given.

The presidium examined the question of fulfillment of the plan of basic measures outlines for implementation in 1984 at the USSR Supreme Soviet and the work plan for 1985. It was pointed out that in the past year the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation, which was elected on 4 March 1984, was subordinated to implementing the CPSU's political course and organizing the practical realization of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on the entire range of problems constituting the chief substance of the multifaceted work on the comprehensive and systematic improvement of developed socialism. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions were of fundamental significance for improving the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its organs, and the entire system of soviets. The party's guidelines aimed at making fuller use of the very rich potential of Soviet democracy and the whole political system to activate the masses and involve them widely in resolving central problems of state and public life were made the basis of all the activity of the country's highest organ of power. Then the main directions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity in 1985 in the leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building and in the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state were discussed. An appropriate resolution was adopted on this question.

In connection with the fact that the United Nations has proclaimed 1985 International Youth Year, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed a commission for holding International Youth Year in the USSR under the chairmanship of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Certain other questions of state life were examined at the session.

IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE ABOUT WW II STRESSED

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[I. Kozlov article under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture": "Unforgettable (Soviet Literature on the last stages of the war)" -- uppercase passages published in uppercase]

[Excerpts] We are now in the 40th year since the victory over fascist Germany. Receding further into the past, the Great Patriotic War is becoming part of history, but not history which can be viewed with the calm spirit of a chronicler; it is history which even today burns with the unending flames of conflagrations, sounds the tocsins of alarm, and bleeds like an open wound.

Events in international life over the last few years, the zealous activation of imperialism's ideological adepts, who are falsifying the history of the rout of Hitlerite Germany with a view to convincing peoples in America and the European Continent that it was the United States and not the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces that bore the main burden of that war -- all these and other similar facts of international reality serve to bring the subject of West Europe's liberation to the foreground of literature on the Great Patriotic War.

A sense of internationalism, not hatred for the Germans, as Sovietologists, and primarily Sovietologists in the United States and the FRG are now trying to assert, was the guiding star of Soviet people in uniform during their liberation march through the countries of Europe.

Yes, we did not and do not hesitate to declare that hatred was alive in the soldiers' hearts from the first day of the war to the last. Writers were not and are not ashamed of this feeling in the character of their heroes because it is a sacred feeling. There is, after all, hatred in the name of good and hatred in the name of evil; the first is humane in its sublime goals, the second is inhumane.

A. Surkov spoke well and convincingly at the first writers congress about hatred in the name of love for man and mankind as a most important component of socialist humanism: "The terms LOVE, JOY, AND PRIDE, which constitute the meaning of HUMANISM, are rightly in wide poetical currency in our country. But some...poets somehow bypass the fourth element of humanism represented by the harsh and beautiful term HATRED" (Surkov's capitals). This was said 7 years before Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union.

Yes, FRG and U.S. Sovietologists accuse the heroes of our war literature of hatred while evading the main question: Hatred of whom? It is, of course, evident why they evade it, since an honest answer to this question would totally demolish their "accepted wisdom" that Soviet soldiers hated the entire German nation. That is the first point. Second, it would demolish their theory about hatred as an objective and inevitable element in any war, regardless of the goals pursued by the war, a theory which Sovietologists try to use to equate -- from the moral point of view -- the conquering fascist soldier with the Soviet Army soldier, the liberating soldier. The works of K. Eimermacher, J. Holthusen, (E. Yaruk), and other Sovietologists are full of such "concepts" and "theories."

The profound analysis of the Soviet soldier's humanism in the battles to liberate the European countries is today one of the most important aspects of literature about the Great Patriotic War and its further onward development.

Literature about the war today has another aspect which is ideologically highly significant and politically highly pointed: The truth about who bore the main burden in the rout of Hitlerite Germany and who played the decisive role in the victory over fascism. Who was it that gave Europe's enslaved peoples an opportunity to start a new life, and who was it that acted in a completely different fashion: thinking hypocritically, while belonging to the anti-Hitlerite coalition, not of establishing a German state on democratic principles but of how to profit from the organization of postwar Europe come what may, of how to build it in such a way as to make a third world war inevitable...in other words, the aspect of the two truths -- the truth of socialism and the "truth" of capitalism.

Who was it that bore the main burden in the rout of Hitlerite Germany...? For the heroes of works written during the years soon after the war, the interpretation of this question was emphatically simple; indeed, the question did not exist for them at all: Who else but the Soviet people, who lost 20 million of their sons and daughters during the war, bore the main burden in the struggle against fascism and in the rout of Hitlerism!!

It was not Harry, it was not William, it was not Jean, it was none other than Grigoriy Garkusha [fictional wartime hero], the Soviet soldier sitting in the Reichstag on the day of the Third Reich's collapse, who personified the great victory over the enemy of mankind. While paying due tribute to the soldiers from countries belonging to the anti-Hitlerite coalition and considering them loyal comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the common enemy, he was building his plans for the future: We fought together, we will strengthen and preserve peace together....

This was what our soldier thought at the time, and this was what his counterpart in literature, the fictional hero, also thought. Maybe this showed an excessive faith in the strength of the brotherhood born out of the fire, a desire to see this brotherhood like that which still exists, for example, between the Soviet and French airmen of the "Normandie-Neman" regiment? Be that as it may, we are not going to start accusing fictional heroes and authors of lacking perceptiveness about the evil forces which, even at that time, were already trying to present the course and outcome of World War II as something very different from the reality and were trying to plant a landmine beneath the edifice of the new, peaceful Europe.

They did not know, nor could they have known, for example, the innermost secrets of British Prime Minister Churchill, who maintained in his occupation zone, in full combat readiness, a vast army of German soldiers, officers, and generals who had surrendered to the British without any real resistance, or that Churchill fully intended to use it against the Soviet Army. Writers at the time could not have known of the bigotry of U.S. President Truman, who, on 25 April 1945, the day when Soviet and American troops met on the Elbe, delivered a radio address to participants in the UN conference in San Francisco, convened to draft the charter of an international organization to maintain peace and security, then had a discussion that same day with his Defense Secretary Stimson and Manhattan Project Director Groves, urging them to speed up work on the development of the atom bomb, and, on his way to Potsdam for the big three meeting a little while later, told one of his aides: "If this thing goes boom, as it will, I will at last have a big stick for these guys!" (in other words, the Russians -- I.K.)....

No, writers then did not know about this treachery on the part of the state leaders of Britain and the United States, and presumably these circumstances were to a certain extent responsible for the fact that the passion for exposing the "incomprehensible" actions of the allied forces (it is clear who gave them the orders!), the passion of the soldier's anger at such actions, was by no means expressed as strongly as possible in the character of heroes in these works.

Khoma Khayetskiy ("the standard bearers"), for example, had every reason to get really angry with the flying aces in U.S. "flying fortresses" who razed a Czechoslovak plant to the ground when not a single German occupier was left there. He did get angry, but did not doubt that this was just a mistake by the Americans, like other mistakes that occur in wartime....

Our masters of the pen are now writing -- and must write -- of West Europe's liberation from the yoke of Hitlerism with a greater perception of the realities of that time and of history; they must write more analytically and expose the innermost secrets of Churchill, Truman, and other U.S. and British statesmen, expose the essence of their treacherous policies. And they must, of course, write more fiercely, without any self-imposed restrictions on thought and emotion, because the writers are trading blows with imperialism's ideological adepts, who are trying to claim for the United States and Britain the glory of primacy in routing the Third Reich. In this case, what is meant by fierce writing is not writers' individual mannerisms, but their stance.

No Soviet person doubts the falsity of the claims regarding the decisive role of the United States and Britain in the victory over Hitlerite Germany. But these things are written by our ideological enemies not so much for Soviet people as for people in America, Britain, and other states. It is true, as the proverb says, that lies have short legs, but even these legs must not be underestimated. It is well known that Goebbels had one leg shorter than the other, yet look how much sorrow he brought upon mankind and how much evil he did on earth.

Noting the stepping up of the ideological struggle by the bourgeois falsifiers of history and the fact that they have transformed this struggle into psychological warfare, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board: "As you know, they resort to methods that are not in the least intellectual, to put it bluntly -- lies, the manipulation of facts, and the shuffling of ideas... and, of course, by no means out of ignorance. Therefore, it is of course futile to try to change the minds of our ideological opponents. But we must tirelessly uphold and explain our views, expose the unscrupulous 'critics' of the new system, actively bring people the truth about socialism, and educate Soviet people, especially young people, in the spirit of class vigilance and readiness to defend our great motherland."

With regard to literature about the Great Patriotic War, this means creating works which use vivid artistic images to assert the truth of our motherland's decisive role in the rout of Hitlerite Germany and in liberating Europe's peoples from fascism. The great truth of history.